THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 266

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

No U. S. Food Price Rise, Expert Says in Boston; Defense Inquiry Ordered

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 8, 1940

In New England: Food Prices Called Safe

Food prices in the United States will not go up on account of the current European war as they did during the World War, Miss Ellen Pennell, Director of Consumer Relations of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, declared here. [Details: Page 9.]

Former Maine State Controller William A. Runnells pleaded guilty in Superior Court at Augusta to two indictments charging theft from the State and received State prison sentences totaling 5 to 10 years.

Announcement of the first census of sales finance companies ever taken was made at the Boston Conference of Distribution by Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the United States Bureau of the Census. [Details and other stories on the Boston Conference on Distribution: Pages 9 and 10.]

Social workers must adjust themselves to the problem of a wartime civilization, Harry Carey, Executive Director of the Greater Boston Community Fund, told an all-day Conference of the Boys' and Girls' Workers of Boston at the Y. W. C. A. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Two Work Projects Administration airport projects in Massachusetts, one at North Andover and the other at Hyannis, have been certified as "important for military purposes" by the Secretary of War, with additional appropriations of $258,971, Denis W. Delaney, state WPA administrator, announced today.

In Washington: Defense Plants Under Inquiry

The Senate ordered an investigation of possible foreign influence in defense industries. The chamber approved on a voice vote a resolution authorizing the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to conduct an inquiry into reports that German and other foreign interests hold a "measure of control" over American defense industries through stock ownership, patent agreements or otherwise.

The House voted $150,000,000 to build an estimated 40,000 housing units for national defense workers and men in the Army and Navy. A few minutes before, the chamber had approved finally and sent to the White House legislation authorizing the housing program.

Congressional action was completed by the House on a $34,500,000 program of national defense projects on rivers and harbors. The authorization bill, approved by the Senate earlier, was sent to the White House.

The Interior Department transferred administration of Canton Island in the South Pacific from youthful Hawaiian colonists to Pan American Airways.

A conference committee undertook to revise the Ramspeck bill empowering the President to place about 2,000 Federal employees under civil service. [Details: Page 1.]

The Government advised American citizens in the Far East, especially women and children, to consider the advisability of returning to the United States because of disturbed conditions in that area. [Details: Page 1.]

In Rumania: 'Model' Nazis to Provide 'Security'

German troops, described as a "model" contingent, were stated in Berlin to be about to go to Rumania to give the Rumanians "security" and "instruction." That any German troops actually were in Rumania was denied.

The British envoy, Sir Reginald Hoare, asked the Rumanian Government to "elucidate the situation arising out of the apparent intention to garrison German troops at strategic places in Rumania." The possibility of withdrawal of the British Legation staff and all British subjects was discussed if the Rumanian reply were unsatisfactory. [Details and other developments: Page 5.]

In Italy: Mussolini to Speak at Padua

Mussolini's speech at Padua Oct. 10 when he winds up his inspection of Italian troops in Northern Italy is to be heard by delegations from Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Inspection at Udine near the Yugoslav frontier was the main event on today's program of the inspection.

Egyptian prisoners taken by Italians in the fighting in Egypt will be released, showing that Italy is fighting only against the British, not against the Egyptians, a Rome radiocast stated.

Free French forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle had reached Gibraltar in considerable numbers by air to join the British force there, according to the de Gaulle headquarters. Eight pilots were shot down.

War Summary: Damaging Raids on Capitals

British bombers subjected Berlin to its heaviest air raid, dropping 100 heavy explosives on three main power stations in the German capital. Other R. A. F. fliers carried out their heaviest attack on Amsterdam, where a branch of the German Fokker air plant is located.

New attacks on London were carried out by German planes which dropped bombs apparently indiscriminately from high altitudes. London experienced its longest single air raid during the night. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea Britain announced that 72,337 tons of shipping had been sunk in the week ending Sept. 30. [Details: Page 4.]

NLRB Ford Order Upheld by Court

Cincinnati, Ohio (AP)—The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld a National Labor Relations Board ruling ordering the Ford Motor Company to cease and desist alleged interference with employees in exercising collective bargaining rights. [Details: Financial Page.]

Communist Party Barred From California Ballots

Sacramento, Calif. (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson signed into law a bill barring the Communist Party from the California ballot. He asserted the party's "scurrilous methods and abusive manner" were partly responsible for the action he took. He signed the measure after a state-wide radiocast in which he explained his action.

Tax Fraud Charged by Government

New York (AP)—Seventy individuals and two corporations have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of $750,000 in alcohol taxes, United States Attorney John T. Cahill announced today. Mr. Cahill said the group was part of the largest bootleg ring uncovered in Westchester County since prohibition days.

Strike of New York City Truck Drivers Called

New York (AP)—Ten thousand New York City truck drivers were called out on strike last night after Mayor F. H. La Guardia failed to get employers to grant union demands for a week's vacation with pay. The walkout was ordered by William S. Devery, President of Local 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs (American Federation of Labor).

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1940

Political Primer	3	Tourabouts	18
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6	Daily Features Page	19
Aviation Column	7	Editorials	20
The Home Forum	8		
Effectual Means of Defense [With French Translation]			
Boston and New England News	9-10		
Weather	9		
Vermont Letter	10		
Behind the Microphone	11		
Radio Timetable	11		
Entertainment Timetable	11		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Sports Pages	12-13		
Education Page	14		
Financial Pages	15-16-17		

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Political Primer

will be found on
Page 3

High Officials Deny Slowing In U. S. Defense

Knox, Patterson, Jackson give data — Contracts keep labor problems from stopping progress.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Robert Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, assured the Smith Committee investigating the NLRB today that labor problems are not holding up the defense program.

Furthermore, they declared that enough discretion and latitude has been left to them in the letting of contracts, so that Labor Board decisions finding certain companies in violation of the law, will not hold up the program.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, also appearing as witness, said his recent informal opinion "applied only to those cases in which the Defense Board wants to apply it," and expressed amazement at the storm it had created.

This emphatic declaration by Mr. Knox and Mr. Patterson was directed to Congressmen who asserted that a recent informal opinion of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson might set up a "black list" of defense firms.

The Jackson opinion, which precipitated today's hearing, held that the Labor Board's findings are binding for administrative purposes on other Federal agencies until reversed by the courts.

Today's hearing, called by the Smith Committee, which has been investigating the Labor Board aggressively for a year, took an unexpected turn.

High Praise for Hillman

Mr. Patterson was asked by Representative Abe Murdock (D) of Utah if he had found anything obstructive in the attitude of Sidney Hillman, Labor member of the National Advisory Defense Commission. Representative Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio, another Committee member, attacked Mr. Hillman in a statement yesterday, and implied, because he was a Vice-President of the C. I. O., he was assisting John Lewis in forcing its will on defense firms. Mr. Patterson praised Mr. Hillman highly.

"Have you found him arbitrary or unreasonable?" asked Mr. Murdock.

"Nof in the least—he has been most co-operative at all times," said the witness.

At the outset of the hearing, Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, said he was "disturbed" by the labor situation. He posed a hypothetical case in which he assumed that a branch factory of Bethlehem Steel refused to reemploy a worker, and was found guilty by the Labor Board. In such a case, he asked, would the Government be deprived of Bethlehem's services, if the latter took the case to the courts? He asserted that the "draft industry" law might be called into play, and the Government "could take over" the whole business.

Speed Essence of Work

In answering, Mr. Patterson said that in defense contracts "speed is of the essence." Where contracts are let by competitive bidding, he said, price, rather than any other factor, is determining. Where contracts are negotiated other factors are taken into consideration. In the hypothetical case mentioned by Chairman Smith, he said, little consideration to the labor dispute would be given, and the contract would be let.

In other words, the War Department would use its discretion in the matter.

Colonel Knox, in turn, subscribed to the Patterson view, and asked that his opinion be incorporated as his own.

Attorney General Jackson said he was surprised "at the great storm that broke loose over what seemed to me to be a very obvious opinion of the law."

"The opinion meant," Mr. Jackson said, "that no other agency can say a man is not in violation of the act when the board says he is, just because he's taken an appeal."

Jackson Questioned

Questioned by Representative Routzohn, Mr. Jackson emphatically denied that the effect of his ruling was to prohibit award of defense contracts.

When Mr. Routzohn demanded what judicial opinions Mr. Jackson had taken into consideration in making his ruling, the latter retorted:

"I primarily took into consideration the act of Congress creating the Labor Board. My opinion is exactly what your Congress has enacted into law."

"Did you consider the Controller General's opinion in the Remington case?"

"It's not applicable."

"You mean you don't like it?" asked Mr. Routzohn.

"That is not true. That opinion applies only to competitive bids which must by law go to the lowest bidder.

"It has no application, no relevancy. My opinion applies to negotiated contracts."

Republican Hopes Rise Willkie Will Win N. E.

G. O. P. standard bearer accuses New Deal of making deal with city political machines.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—As Wendell L. Willkie today carried his presidential campaign into the hottest New Deal centers of the avowedly most New Deal metropolis in the country, he is continuing to lay down a barrage attack on corrupt machine politics which, he says, lies at the root of New Deal power and which denies it any title as a party of reform or a part of true democracy.

Appealing his cause to the workers of New York's great garment industry whose union leaders are opposing his candidacy, Mr. Willkie is franky stalking ahead where the politically timid hesitate to tread.

As he intensifies his drive in President Roosevelt's home State, the Republican nominee is pressing his arguments against the "cynical bosses" who gave the New Deal its greatest push toward the third term and are, he charged, lying in wait for the fruits of their efforts.

In Garment Center

In the garment center of Manhattan, Mr. Willkie made the first address of his eight-talk day before an audience that overflowed the Seventh Avenue sidewalks. He talked to it before the Mills Hotel, between Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-Seventh Streets, arriving just as the district teemed with noon-time masses from the towering loft buildings in the area where an intense pro-New Deal sentiment prevails.

Pursuing the crusading course that is taking him into all democratic strongholds, Mr. Willkie addressed himself both here and at Times Square his second stop, to the issues of racial tolerance, a unified America, and rehabilitation of its industry.

Assailing the "whispering campaign" on the fact that he is of German parentage and that his father was born abroad, although brought to America when three years old, Mr. Willkie appealed to his audience to "pay no attention to this attack on my presumed ancestry." The thousands listening were perhaps as representative a group as he could have found of the 73 per cent of the City's millions that are of foreign birth and antecedents.

Assail Opponents

"Don't listen to this whispering campaign against me," the Republican nominee said. "Those conducting it would turn the same way against you. Nobody ever could trace to me directly, or to anybody associated with me, any prejudice on the ground of race, religion, creed, or color, and I am shocked that the opposition should be capable of such whispers."

Cheers met his appeal for a unified Nation and his pledge to help industry and make jobs, although in this tempestuous sector where labor is supremely conscious of the organization gains that have come to it through New Deal legislation, boos always figured in the crowd's reception.

"In a war-torn world America must meet the threat of totalitarianism," Mr. Willkie said, "but armaments are not enough, for we do not so much face the challenge of physical attack today as the issue of making this democratic way of life as effective as the dictators through force have been able to make theirs. In my judgment, we can meet that issue, but unified economy is requisite. There should be more manufacturing here, more jobs. I mean to make it so that the people of America can buy more garments, so that you people in this section can have more work. I would like to see American industry functioning again so that there are twice as many garment workers working as now."

Text of Willkie's Newark address: Page 7.

Boston Post, normally for Democratic candidate, editorially comes out against third term.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Encouraged by signs of improved Republican prospects in New England—including a strong anti-third term editorial this morning in the normally Democratic Boston Post—Wendell Willkie and his cohorts completed preparations in New York today for probably the most intensive political drive ever seen in the six states east of the Hudson and north of Manhattan.

Certainly, neither Alfred Landon nor Herbert Hoover combed New England nearly so thoroughly as Wendell Willkie, the 1940 nominee, plans to do tomorrow, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Mr. Hoover in 1928 toured in from Springfield, past Worcester, to Boston for an address. Mr. Landon swept up through Connecticut and to Portland, Maine, for a speech, but hastened back to Topeka, Kan., after scarcely more than a day's campaigning. But, of course, New England in those days was considered safe Republican territory.

Only Franklin D. Roosevelt suspected differently. He plowed and sowed—and reaped—in New England with a political thoroughness not before approximated. And, a study of Roosevelt's past itinerary discloses that today Wendell Willkie is setting out to duplicate this effort almost step by step, even expanding on it.

Talks to Workers

He is, for the most part, scorning tours through rich suburbs (Hoover once stopped in Newtonville) and conferences with rich party members (a Landon tendency). Instead, he is stopping by factory gates, riding through sections of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts where workingmen live. He, apparently, is choosing those very communities where the locusts hit hardest, where relief rolls bear vivid influence on voting rolls.

Heartened by this show of determination and resourcefulness on the part of their candidate, Willkie forces found their hopes rising; although it was privately admitted by some that only Maine and Vermont can be considered safely in the G. O. P. camp as of this writing.

However, factors including the Post editorial began to appear here and there which hinted that Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are good fighting ground. The Post editorial, praising what President Roosevelt has done, focused on the dangers of continuing an administration too long.

"We have had great Presidents in the past," the Post comments, "and none of them, as we look back, would have been condoned in permanent possession of the Presidency. Neither Washington nor Lincoln would have made a monarch, even if these illustrious Americans had sought it."

Guardian of Traditions

The Post then emphasized its stand on traditional grounds, holding that this part of the country, so steeped in history and looked upon by the rest of the Nation as the cradle of those liberties on which America moves forward, should stand, also, as guardian of those traditions.

"A third term," says the Post, "has the effect of perpetuating in the rulership of the country not only one man, but a whole bureaucracy which becomes more and more embedded in the national structure as time goes on.

"Change, exercised by free men, is the essence of the rights of man. A third term for a President obliterates the principle of change. It creates a governing person and a governing class. It was for the elimination of such a governing person and a class that the events of 1775 took place within our environs and within our view."

Names of cities and towns that Mr. Willkie will visit in New England, and the hours he will speak: Page 10.

Solution Sought in Georgia To Mystery of Lost Colony

Possible clues to an American mystery 350 years old—the mystery of the Lost Colony of Roanoke—will draw 50 prominent professors of history, geology, and botany to Gainesville, Georgia, next week and transform them from university scholars to detectives on the trail of colonial history.

Heading the list of those invited, it is announced, will be Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University, who, as sailor on the trails of Christopher Columbus, has already had more adventure than half a dozen ordinary college professors.

Clues to the possible fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony, the first colony on the American continent, have been discovered in the form of inscribed tablets near Atlanta, Georgia. Covered with moss, aged by the weather, they appear to tell of the wanderings of the abandoned colony, and hint at its ultimate fate.

But the possibility of a hoax remains, and Dr. J. H. Pearce, President of Brenau College, where the discovery was made, is "reserving judgment" until the final verdict of 50 expert historians and geologists is rendered.

It was on June 20th, 1584, that 7 vessels and 108 settlers under a charter from Queen Elizabeth landed at Roanoke, in what is now North Carolina. Wandering about the new world, suffering from indian attacks, the little colony struggled to eke out an existence in the new world. A year later Sir Francis Drake took them back to England, but second and third attempts were made. When, in 1590, John White arrived with supplies and men, he found that the hardy settlers had completely disappeared.

British Reopen Burma Road; U. S. Citizens to Quit East Asia: Churchill: 'Why Dakar Failed'

American action hints increased tension in relations with Tokyo, with possible crisis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture today suspended its wheat export subsidy program to Far Eastern ports with the exception of the Philippines.

Heretofore, the Department had subsidized exports of wheat and flour from the Pacific coast to Hong Kong and Chinese ports, most of which are under Japanese control.

The suspension became effective at 2 p. m. eastern standard time today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—On the ground that a "general crisis" may develop in the Far East, the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador, said today he had cancelled plans to fly to London.

Lord Lothian declared that the British Foreign Office had advised him that there may be a general crisis in the Far East.

"Under those circumstances they told me I'd better stay on the job," he added.

The Ambassador disclosed the change in his plans after a conference with President Roosevelt.

This dramatic development came as other signs pointed to the imminence of a showdown between Japan and an Anglo-American combination. It was also announced today that American Consuls in East Asia were warning Americans to evacuate the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, Indo-China, and the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong as quickly as possible.

Resistance to Aggression

Coming upon the heels of a British decision to reopen the Burma Road to the Chinese Government and American action in embargoing all iron and steel scrap to Japan while lending $25,000,000 to China, the evacuation order is seen as proof that Washington intends to strengthen rather than weaken its opposition to the present course of Japanese aggression.

At the same time, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today indicated that future consideration might be given to the withdrawal of the approximately 1,600 United States Marines now stationed in China. Since the Marines, surrounded as they are by numerically superior Japanees troops, would be of little use where they are in the event of war, it is believed that their withdrawal would be an additional indication that Washington expects serious trouble with Japan.

Asked at his press conference if the evacuation order might be a prelude to a withdrawal of the Marines, Secretary Hull said that he might have something to say on that later. This statement was later modified by a departmental spokesman who said that the Secretary wished to add that the withdrawal had not yet been discussed.

An evacuation order, involving much individual hardship and a general disruption of American business interests in the locality affected, is almost invariably a sign that international tension is nearing the breaking point and that diplomacy may soon be succeeded by direct action.

Rising Strain in Relations

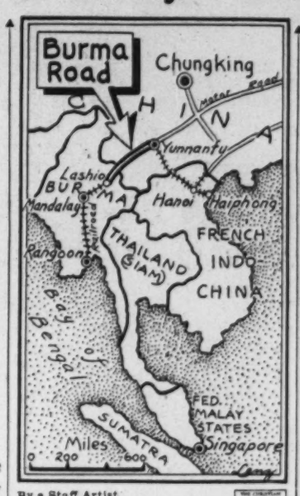
That American-Japanese relations are increasingly strained is seen here in the fact that the Japanese Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi, paid a hurried and unscheduled visit to the State Department this morning. While the purpose of his visit was not disclosed, it is reported that Tokyo and Washington are seeking some formula to prevent a further deterioration of relations.

State Department sources declare that the recent anti-Japanese, pro-Chinese actions of the United States and Great Britain are only the beginning of a series of such developments and that the two democracies have made up their minds to do no more retreating before Japanese aggression or threats of aggression.

The evacuation order is believed to have been issued with full knowledge of Japanese statements that further pro-Chinese actions on the part of the United States and Great Britain might well lead to war. It is held here that if Washington intended to back down before Tokyo no such evacuation would have been ordered. Certain influential circles in the State Department, however, feel that a determined stand by the United States would persuade Japan to modify its present aggressive policy.

(In Manila High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre said the State Department's advice to American citizens to return to the United

Continued on Page 4, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

The Burma Road

Japan warned by British Premier not to expect the English-speaking races to stand threats.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons today that Britain would reopen the Burma war supply road to China in answer to Japan's pact with Germany and Italy and declared Japan's new allies would not be able to help it so long as the British and United States fleets "are in being."

"They will be!" the Commons roared back.

It was another of the British Prime Minister's dramatic war reports, and he ended it with this peroration:

"Long, dark months of trial and tribulation lie before us. Not only great dangers but many more misfortunes, many shortcomings, many mistakes, many disappointments, will surely be our lot. Death and sorrow will be the companions of our journey; hardship our garment; constancy and valor our only shield."

The Prime Minister declared flatly that the Axis pact "binds Japan to attack the United States if the United States comes into the war," hinted it contained secret clauses and then cried defiantly:

Not Scared by Threats

"Neither of the branches of the English-speaking race is accustomed to react to threats of violence by submission.

"And certainly the reception of this strange and ill-balanced declaration, in the United States, has not been at all encouraging for its authors."

Mr. Churchill also charged the tri-power pact "in a secondary degree is a point against Russia," although "primarily" aimed at the United States.

Mr. Churchill's hour-long war report made these other points, even while London's antiaircraft guns rumbled faintly in the distance:

1. Hitler's month-old air total warfare on London and Britain's other cities is diminishing in force, although 8,500 people have been killed and 13,000 wounded since the start of the war and despite the use, since Sept. 7, of an average of nearly 400 long-range bombers daily.

2. Disciplinary action has been taken against persons responsible for "errors" in the ill-fated Anglo-French expedition against Dakar, by which French warships were allowed to pass the Straits of Gibraltar and defend the Senegalese colony.

Report of Dakar

Mr. Churchill disclosed that one British battleship and one heavy cruiser were damaged at Dakar; that two Vichy submarines were sunk, two destroyers fired, one cruiser was hit and the crippled battleship Richelieu further damaged by the British.

He reaffirmed Britain's backing of the "Free French" cause.

Again, the Prime Minister kept the British on the alert against invasion dangers, declaring that Germany was keeping several hundred short-range dive bombers

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Soviet Swing Linked to U. S. Aid to British

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia warned the United States today that Germany, Italy, and Japan were ready to go to war with the United States if America rejected the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis' mutual "living space" offers and preferred instead to "throw down the gantlet."

The newspaper's military commentator said America's furnishing of arms to Great Britain, its readiness to permit Canadian civilian pilots to train in the United States, the blocking of raw materials to England's enemies, sequestration of the gold of Europe's beaten and occupied nations, and finally the British-American plan for joint air and naval bases were "more than violations of neutrality."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—The turn for better that is now apparent in Anglo-Soviet relations is due almost entirely to the altered attitude of Moscow ever since relations between Britain and America began to be increasingly close and cordial.

Soviet Russia, a huge continental mass itself, treats with particular respect the continental mass formed by America, whereas it is inclined to belittle the importance of the British Isles.

Likewise, as a new state which is intent on becoming a great industrial power, the Soviet regards the United States' huge industrial potentialities as of primary importance.

Accordingly, the fact that this great American power is now being thrown behind Britain unquestionably has altered the Soviet

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Shelters Incubate Defense Ideas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—Dealing with the night bomber has become a matter of keen personal interest to British civilians. They are full of bright suggestions.

For the layman has plenty of time in the shelters to do his own thinking. The result is that technical experts are presented with the most amazing range of proposals.

Illuminating the sky so fighter planes can tackle bombers with greater precision than the antiaircraft gunners can attain is a major suggestion. Typical of these recommendations is that magnesium parachute flares, fitted with reflectors capable of throwing rays over a wide area, should be fired up from guns, or that special high-flying machines should release slowly descending flares from above the bombers.

Other ingenious propositions range from shooting aerial mines attached to parachutes in the path of enemy aircraft to filling the air with fine dust that would immobilize Nazi engines.

Other notions with something of a Jules Verne stamp on them are planes with hanging cables a thousand feet long, "ramming" devices attached to fighter machines, and searchlights with wide-angled beams mounted on special aircraft. More feasible might appear a plan of setting a loftier balloon barrage with special high-altitude gas bags.

Doubtless great technical difficulties are attached to all or most of these imaginative recommendations, but they do at least convey the idea that the British public has been giving the matter its "very best attention."

American Pilots To Fly for R. A. F.

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 8

The first British fighter squadron composed entirely of American pilots will shortly take its place in the front line of Britain's defenders, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair announced today.

The unit, which will be known as the Eagle Squadron, will be commanded in action by Squadron Leader William Erwin Gibson Taylor of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The squadron will form a part of the regular R. A. F. and its members will wear a special badge, approved by King George VI, consisting of an eagle with wings spread surmounted by the letters "E. S." The Americans will wear the regular R. A. F. Uniform of sky blue. None but qualified pilots with at least 250 hours of flying time are accepted in the Eagle Squadron. It is not yet decided whether the Americans will fly American airplanes.

Jewel Case Under Trestle Delays President's Special

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's special train rolled into Union Station today after a 40-minute delay attributed by Secretary Stephen Early to the discovery of a package—which turned out to be empty—under a trestle on the line of travel.

The train was halted about half way between Albany and Poughkeepsie, on a return run to Washington. Mr. Early said the package was only a cheap, empty jewel case which a man spotted by a trackwalker apparently had tried to hide.

Mr. Early said the man, who was not caught, was observed well before the train was due at the trestle and that the trackwalker had "done an excellent piece of detective work."

President Roosevelt had a few bills to sign on his return, including an excess profits tax measure and a $1,400,000,000 appropriation for defense activities.

Aides had expected him to put his signature on the tax legislation before he left his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday for a trip into up-state New York, but he did not get around to it.

The tour took him to an arsenal at Watervliet, which is turning out six guns a day for the Army and Navy. He was informed that soon production would move up to 14 a day.

In a fashion reminiscent of the 1932 and 1936 campaigns, countless thousands of people set up a din of welcome as he whirled through Troy, Mechanicville, Schuylerville, Saratoga Springs, Albany, and smaller towns in between.

In Albany, where he began his political career three decades ago and later served as Governor, a Democratic rally was in progress. It moved down to the Union Station, band and all, to see him off for the national capital

Defense Purchases on West Coast Outlined by Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To simplify national defense procurement in the West, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and County Board of Supervisors have just published a "Handbook of National Defense Purchases" which presents a summary of the Government's three-fold program on the Coast: "Current Procurement, Procurement Planning and Educational Orders."

The current program, familiar to manufacturing and industrial interests, is the periodic purchase of those supplies required to maintain various Government agencies in their present footing, or as the number of enlisted men and officers is increased.

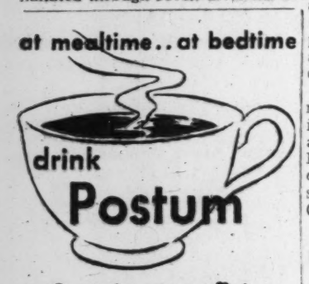
The long range surveying of manufacturing facilities throughout the nation to secure the greatest defense efficiency is being handled through seven divisions of the Army—Quartermaster Corps, Engineering Corps, Medical Corps, Chemical Warfare Corps, Ordnance Department, Signal Corps and Air Corps. Contacts with procurement officers of these divisions can be made at various points on the Pacific Coast.

Allocation of Plants

Each of these divisions, canvassing the leading industrial areas of the country, is seeking plants with equipment and personnel able to turn out the articles needed. When such a plant is found, and if it has not been previously allocated to one of the other six corps, a survey showing plant area, expansion possibilities, number of employees, etc., is forwarded to the War Department in Washington for allocation of that plant to a specific division. A firm once allocated to one of the seven corps, with the approval of the War Department in Washington, may not accept contracts from any other corps.

Of the $32,000,000 Congress has made available for use of the Army in placing educational orders, only a small part will come to the Pacific Coast because of the lack of facilities here, according to the survey of the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce.

at mealtime.. at bedtime



Contains no caffein

German Reprisals On Netherlanders

AMSTERDAM (via Berlin), Oct. 8 (AP)—Well-informed sources said more than 100 Netherlanders, many of them prominent, were arrested yesterday for internment in Germany as reprisal for the internment of Germans in Dutch overseas possessions.

The arrests included parliamentary leaders of the major parties, it was reported, and the chief of the former Government press service.

Some weeks ago, all Dutch consuls in Germany were interned. New reprisals were announced two weeks ago.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS
OCTOBER 10

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Tip on SALADS

You can turn out new and wonderfully tasting salads by adding to the dressing a little MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 2 lbs. of fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes in each 6 oz. can. Economical because it's a concentrate. Flavor-rich and low in price. Approved by Good Housekeeping. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., N.Y.C

MADONNA
Tomato Paste

NEW YORK CITY
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
EST. 40 YEARS

Coast to Coast
MOVING
PACKING
SHIPPING
to any part of U. S. and foreign countries
RUGS CLEANED & STORED.
VAULTS FOR SILVER, ETC.
Webster Ave. at 170th St.
Tel. JErome 7-0154

Let our American Flag liners introduce you to a friendly, informal, healthful cruise. Aboard your modern ship . . . in colorful ports . . . you'll find complete relaxation and rest. Outdoor pool, orchestra, unexcelled cuisine, all outside staterooms . . . *first class — throughout.*

Cruises from New York to the
WEST INDIES AND CARIBBEAN

15 Days . . . $168 up. Every Saturday. Alternately to Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Havana; or to Havana (2 calls), Panama Canal Zone, Guatemala.

15 Days . . . $168 up. Every Wednesday. To Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. (2 calls), Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S. A. and Panama Canal Zone.

25 Days all expenses . . . $238 up. Alternate Saturdays to Guatemala (2 weeks in highlands) with call at Havana.

Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or United Fruit Company, 462 Boylston St., Boston; Pier 3, N. R., New York City; or Pier 9, N. Wharves, Philadelphia.

Great White Fleet

New Jersey Cheers Willkie

International

Wendell L. Willkie Addressing Crowd

Republican presidential candidate pauses for a brief talk in Ridgefield, N. J., during his campaign tour through Bergen and Hudson Counties on Oct. 7.

First Registration Indicates Record In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Leadership efforts to get out a big voter enrollment for the Nov. 5 election in this pivotal State continued here today after an initial day's registration yesterday that indicated record-breaking citizen activity to qualify.

Spokesmen of both major parties and of the American Labor Party, whose ticket indorsements will give the Democrats a double-billing on the State ballot, were on the hustings up-State and down to get the voters to the poll books, with registration up-State starting Thursday, fourth day of the procedure in New York City.

The registry booths will be open this week only through Thursday, legislative cognizance of Jewish holidays Friday and Saturday having postponed the two final days of enrollment to Monday and Tuesday of next week.

To partisan appeals for wide voter participation at the polls had been added today advice by State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr. to all National Guardsmen and reserve officers to arrange for an absentee ballot in the prospect that these forces might be Federalized by Election Day.

"A request should be made of the local election board for such absentee ballot when registering," Mr. Bennett said. "The Legislature has not provided for the casting of ballots at the various camps except in wartime."

Crab Meat Duty Rise To Be Considered

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—An investigation has been ordered by the Tariff Commission to determine whether there should be an increase in the duty on imports of crab meat, supplied largely by Japan. A hearing will be held at a date to be fixed.

The duty on crab meat is now 15 per cent of the value. If the Tariff Commission should find a wide discrepancy between the cost of production abroad and in the United States, the duty could be increased by as much as 50 per cent.

The United States imported 13,500,000 pounds of crab meat valued at $4,500,000 last year. Of this total, Japan supplied 10,750,000 pounds, worth $3,750,000. Most of the remainder came from Russia.

VISIT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR from
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR CLOSES FOREVER OCT. 27, 1940
PLAN TO SEE IT AT ONCE.
Accommodations, 1000 Guests
Rates as low as
$1.50 Per Day, Per Person
B.M.T. SUBWAY
Half block from Hotel
DIRECT TO FAIR
WRITE FOR BEAUTIFULLY COLORED WORLD'S FAIR POCKET MAP AND "FINGERTIP GUIDE" FREE.

Willkie Backs Aid to British And Bars 'Appeasing' Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Wendell L. Willkie today strengthened his stand against appeasement of any kind or degree under any circumstances, whether Reichsführer Hitler loses or whether he wins.

At the same time, Mr. Willkie declared that a British victory is vital to American democracy, that its defeat would be "calamitous" and that, therefore, the United States should be prepared to sacrifice in order to help Britain destroy Naziism in Europe.

Asked whether there is "room in American foreign policy for an effort to 'get along' with Hitler," the Republican nominee answered unqualifiedly:

"I am 100 per cent against any form of appeasement if Germany prevails, or if she does not. We must be vigorous and vigilant in all our affairs so that a wholesome respect for this democracy may be maintained throughout the world, and so that we become stronger as each hour and day passes. If once we yield to any of the basic methods insidious to our freedom it may cause us to lose all of them."

Mr. Willkie again flatly repudiated "support from groups which are devoted to racial and religious prejudice and to the introduction of foreign economic philosophies," and wondered why "Franklin D. Roosevelt didn't do the same."

Similarity of Interests

Expressing the conviction that the American people do not yet fully appreciate the consequences of Britain's possible defeat, Mr. Willkie authorized the following statement as a detailed exposition of why he believes that American and British interests lie so closely together:

"Defeat of Great Britain would be calamitous to us, not that we would fail to survive, but because it would reorder the whole world in which we are accustomed to live.

"The effect would be threefold. First, we should have to assume the British Navy would be rendered ineffective, and if not, that the least that would happen would be the control of British shipbuilding facilities by Germany. Only nonrealists fail to appreciate that the British fleet in the Atlantic Ocean has constituted also the American fleet in that ocean insofar as the protection of our own shores is concerned. Our Atlantic squadron, unsupported by the British Navy, is unimpressive.

"Secondly, the collapse of England would leave the United States as the only important surviving democratic nation in the world. The difficulties of such a position are manifold. The bulk of our international trade would be with nations under the domination of the philosophy of total government. That philosophy embraces exclusive control of foreign trade by the state. No longer would American industry deal with individuals alone in the whole of Western Europe, but would find a commerce dictated from an office in Berlin. They would be forced to fight quotas and embargoes and subsidies and could no longer depend on the value of the goods they have to sell as their best sales talking point.

"We might find America could trade only by adopting more embargoes and quotas and subsidies, and the end most likely would be that methods of total government we now condemn would be urged for our economic defense. That is the real road toward the corporate state.

"And thirdly, the triumph of this cold and ruthless ideology would have a pernicious effect on the minds of men who even now are advising that the Fascist or corporate state is, after all, the antidote for democratic 'ineffectiveness.'"

This statement of views was prepared by the Republican presidential candidate in answer to a series of questions submitted by Look Magazine and in the course of these answers, most of which follow his recent speeches, he draws what he considers the fundamental differences between President Roosevelt and himself on public policy.

Mr. Willkie holds that the New Deal stands for unlimited aggrandizement of power in the hands of the Federal Government—a concentration of power "which is the compelling force" of the present Administration in Washington. He affirms that he stands for exactly the reserve.

Willkie for Regulation

Mr. Willkie holds that President Roosevelt stands for the "control" of private enterprise which he contends ultimately means its destruction, while Mr. Willkie stands for the "regulation" of private enterprise which he says is necessity for its proper functioning.

"The wide chasm," Mr. Willkie explains, "between control and regulation is a concept which Franklin Roosevelt refuses to accept and many under him do not even understand. It is not enough for the New Deal to regulate free enterprise for the common people; its real attitude is that it must run the whole show. And so it has stifled enterprise in order to create a nonfunctioning private society.

"In some respects these two outlooks on the proper function of government will lead to the same results. The methods will never be the same. Regulation of free enterprise, as distinct from control of free enterprise, will result in stable, permanent, and carefully administered measures for the preservation of free American life. The other road leads to the stagnant pool of a lifeless, uninspired, unproductive, government society."

J. R. D.

Taft Speaks

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 8 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, stumping for Wendell Willkie, the Republican Presidential nominee, charged last night that the Roosevelt Administration was "incompetent" to deal with national defense.

Asserting that the preparation of the country for defense was "an immensely complicated problem," Senator Taft said, "in spite of the President's protestations that he knew all about what was going to happen and predicted it, he failed to propose, or even to plan, a defense program."

"The very kind of qualities needed in an administrator to plan and carry through a defense program have been utterly lacking in the President's handling of domestic affairs," Senator Taft contended in his speech as prepared for delivery at a Willkie meeting.

He said the New Deal had shown "a complete inability to finance a peace," and declared there was no evidence the Administration had developed "a sound method" of paying for the expenditures of national defense.

Red Cross Nurse Called

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agnes C. Rossle of Washington was sworn in Oct. 8 as the first of 4,019 Red Cross nurses who are to be called from the reserves for active duty in the Army Nurse Corps by next July.

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box F5, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Civil Service Bill May Be Put on Shelf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—One of the biggest Civil Service reform measures in years now hangs in precarious balance in Congress. Some members feel it has been permanently shelved after two years effort to get it passed. Others believe it still has a chance.

This is the Ramspeck Bill, to permit the President to bring under Civil Service from 125,000 to 150,000 Government workers who otherwise are specifically exempt by past action of Congress. The House and Senate have each passed the bill, but in different versions. The rival versions went to conference and an agreement was achieved. The Senate approved the revised version unanimously. But yesterday the House rejected the compromise measure and came within a dozen votes of voiding the bill all together. If voided now it would have to begin its laborious 2-year battle through Congress all over again next session.

The Ramspeck Bill was rejected yesterday by an unusual coalition of forces, including legislative apathy, patronage-hungry Democrats, and a body of Republicans, charged by reformers with being "perfectionist," who oppose the temporary advantage which blanketing in would give to Democratic incumbents.

Many Absentees

As for apathy, the biggest vote of the day was a roll-call, 181 to 132, by which the conference report was rejected. This totals 313 contrasted to a total House membership of 435, indicating 122 absent votes. Many of the absentees have left Washington and gone back to constituencies to campaign for re-election.

After the first roll call Mr. Ramspeck narrowly averted a total defeat that would have prevented him from reviving the bill at all. He won the chance to take the measure back to conference by 123 to 110, where the switch of 7 votes would have shelved the measure for good. Voting against the bill in both instances was a large block of Republicans. The third vote came, 164 to 42, to instruct conferees to insist on the so-called Nichols Amendment. This is an amendment opposed by reformers, and thrown out by the Senate in approving the bill. Its acceptance is apparently the price which supporters must pay to get the bill through in any form.

The Nichols Amendment would prevent employees from near-by states with over-their-quota employment from having Civil Service protection until the unfilled-quota states are filled. Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, appealed to Representatives of distant States to support him in the amendment, and many did. It is directed against Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Civil Service executives say it is impossible to enforce.

Reservoir of Workers

Washington, it is argued, is a reservoir of specialized clerical workers required for efficient routine just as there is a reservoir of trained workers around any factory, or factory city. Many clerks go in and out of different Government offices. Workers from other parts of the country move to Washington or near-by and take up quarters here. It is as difficult to allocate the jobs by States, it is claimed, as it would be to man an aircraft factory in Los Angeles on a State-quota employee basis. Representative Kent E. Keller (D) of Illinois, formerly lent his name to the so-called Keller-Nichols Amendment but withdrew it yesterday, saying he no longer advocated it. Nevertheless it is demanded by the House majority.

In the background also is resistance by Southern Representatives to the Minton Amendment to prevent the Civil Service Commission from requiring photographs from applicants. This requirement it is asserted permitted discrimination against Negroes, and it was removed. Forty or 50 votes, it is estimated, may have been affected by the change in this provision.

Methodists Name Oct. 16 Spiritual Defense Day

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A call to Methodist congregations in the United States to observe Wednesday, Oct. 16, as "Spiritual Defense Day" has been sent out by the Church's Commission on Evangelism.

Bishop Charles C. Selecman of Oklahoma City, Okla., Chairman of the Commission, and Dr. Harry Denman of Nashville, Executive Secretary, cited the date as that "set aside for registration of millions of young men for the defense of America." They asked churches to remain open that day to join "in praying for a spiritual awakening in America."

Army May Store 'Gas' In Kentucky's Caves

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense experts were reported to be considering storing war reserves of gasoline in Kentucky's natural caves.

Representative Beverly M. Vincent (D) of Kentucky, said he had discussed the possibility with War Department officials and that it was agreed that many of the caves could easily be made bombproof. He said there was space "to store all the gasoline we would need in a thousand years."

Canada's War Industry Hitting Stride at Last

Canadian-United States co-operation in defense moves ahead, especially in the air and on the sea. Recently, a party of American and Canadian journalists inspected defense activities from Hamilton to Halifax. Today, The Christian Science Monitor publishes the final article in a series on Canada's present war effort.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Oct. 8—The Canadian Government has just warned manufacturers of war materials to stop enticing skilled labor away from their competitors. This is one of the most significant developments in Canada's wartime industrial revolution. It indicates at once both the progress made in developing the country's arsenals and the grave problems ahead. Of these problems the bottleneck of skilled workmen is evidently the most serious.

The extent of Canada's attempt to make itself, in the words of Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King, "the arsenal of the British Empire" can be gauged roughly by the fact that industrial orders totaling $345,000,000 have been placed for the Canadian Government and $100,000,000 has been allocated for the British Government. About $225,000,000 has been invested in new plants which will manufacture a vast variety of war essentials.

The figures do not indicate, however, the impact of the war on the industry of this country. More significant is the Government announcement that employment has surpassed all previous records. More revealing are the workshops in the midst of this war boom, the new armament factories, the first attempt to make airplanes on a substantial scale, the news that for the first time, this country will build airplane engines, the spectacle of busy shipyards, lathes turning out shell casings, girls stuffing cordite into rifle ammunition.

This industrial program is only beginning now, after a year of war, to get into its stride. No Canadian denies that this country, like Britain, was slow to mobilize its resources and was lulled into delay by unwise reliance on the strategy of the Maginot Line. The supplies on hand in the Canadian fighting services also appeared inadequate to a party of visiting American editors, but it must be remembered that virtually every weapon owned by Canada was rushed overseas to Britain after the disaster of Dunkirk. Only now is that gap being filled and still supplies are moving overseas.

Was Inadequately Equipped

Canada was not equipped in any way to produce munitions on a large scale when the war broke out. Practically all its munition factories had to be built in the last year. Now fourteen plants are turning out shells, including 18-pounders, 25-pounders, 3.7 inch, 4.5 inch, 6-inch and 9.2 inch. Orders for shells already placed total $100,000,000 and production will soon be at a minimum of 1,000,000 a month. New investment in ammunition, shell, cartridge case and fuse plants is estimated at $30,000,000.

Brenn machine guns and rifles are in production on a large scale, though no figures on output have been released. Canada is only beginning now to make field guns and heavy naval guns and, having sent nearly all its artillery to Britain, lacks even sufficient guns for adequate training. But by the end of 1941, the country expects to have built substantial quantities of 25-pounders, submachine guns, two-pounder and 5.5 inch howitzers.

Canada's problem is complicated by the need of meshing its armament with that of Britain and the United States, when both these countries use different artillery and ammunition. Canada secured 80,000 rifles from the United States to replace those shipped to Britain and now has to manufacture a new kind of ammunition to fit the American calibre.

In the airplane industry Canada is determined to follow American designs as far as possible because it depends on the United States almost entirely for engines, though a few come from Britain. Up to now none has been made here but the government is negotiating with a British company which will open an engine factory during the next year.

At present 130 airplanes, minus engines, are being built in Canadian factories where virtually none was built before the war. By March next the Government hopes to have increased this output to 360 a month, two-thirds of them training planes to be used in the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme. The remaining third, bombers and fighters, will be retained for Canadian defense or, if necessary, shipped to Britain, where all fighting and bombing planes made here so far have been sent already. Eleven separate types of planes are manufactured.

The weakest spot in the Canadian fighting forces, as in the American, is lack of tanks. Canada has only 20 serviceable tanks and, after failure to get any more elsewhere, has embarked on a program of tank construction. About 800 tanks of three designs are being built now but are some distance from completion. The Government's program calls for the production of three or four 18-ton tanks a day in the near future and seven a day by next year. Four thousand 25-ton tanks will be built for Britain. Light tanks—really Brenn gun carriers—will be made at the rate of 200 to 300 a month and a new medium-weight tank designed here, and powered with two Ford motors, is about ready for testing. If successful, it will be made on a large scale, for Canada is well equipped to build all forms of mechanical transport.

This country, in fact, has become the chief world supply source for mechanized vehicle transport—everything from station wagons to heavy four-wheel drive gun tractors. Four hundred units a day are being turned out, for use here and in Britain. The Canadian automobile industry has become a key factor in the national war effort.

Plants Being Built

It is in the manufacture of explosives and chemicals that Canada probably will contribute most to the munition stores of the British Empire. Nine large explosive and chemical plants, costing $58,400,000, are being built and carefully spotted all over the country to avoid concentration in one area. To produce aluminium and aluminum products $40,000,000 is invested in a plant already operating. All the mines and smelters of the country are at peak production, just as the timber industry is working overtime to supply lumber to Britain.

This program is small compared with those of the dictator nations and yet in a country of 11,500,000 people it means nothing less than an industrial revolution. Canada is operating industrial processes, making complicated mechanisms which had never been considered up to last autumn. For example, no Canadian industrialist had the remotest idea eight months ago how anti-aircraft guns were made. Now they are being built here in Canada by workmen who had never seen such a weapon before last spring.

The ultimate effects of these vast changes in the industrial and economic structure of the country cannot be foreseen, but no one is worrying about that now. Canada knows that readjustment after the war, when the war market has collapsed, will cause the gravest economic problems in its history, but when you ask the average Canadian about it he shrugs and says that nothing matters now but victory in the war. The problems of peace can wait.

The growing problem of war on the industrial front, however, may not wait much longer. Canadian leaders realize now that this country lacks skilled hands to manage the huge program of munitions manufacture which will reach its peak perhaps a year hence. Already industrialists protest when the Government seeks to conscript young men for war training and many will have to be exempted. The greatest single need in Canada's war effort today is a program which will train skilled mechanics on a large scale, and quickly.

Canadian Draftees Going to Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Oct. 8

Thirty thousand Canadians 21 to 24 years old will leave civilian activities tomorrow for a month when Canada's compulsory military training program goes into effect at 39 camps. Some 240,000 to 300,000 recruits will have passed through the camps in from eight to 10 training periods spread out over the next 12 months.

No one is exempt, although men in key defense industries may postpone training. As members of non-permanent active militia (National Guard) units near their homes, these recruits will continue in their spare time the training begun at camps.

Art Fellowships Given in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts announced the award of the first Virginia Artists Fellowships to Julien Binford, Esther Worden Day and Carson Davenport, by the Virginia Artists Fellowship Committee, composed of John Lee Pratt, Chairman; Mrs. Corinne L. Melchers, Miss Theresa Pollak, Marion Junkin and Thomas C. Colt, Jr., Secretary and Director of the Museum.

The Virginia Artists Fellowships have been established for five years through a donation of $10,000 by a generous Museum patron. The Fellowships, paying more than $2,000 a year, are grants-in-aid awarded on the basis of merit, plus need.

The Senior Fellowship, awarded to Mr. Binford, pays a total of $720 at the rate of $60 per month, beginning Oct. 1. Under this Fellowship Mr. Binford will continue his painting in Virginia, and, in return for the award, will conduct for one year art classes for Negroes at the Craig House Negro Art Center in Richmond.

The Junior Fellowship, awarded to Miss Day, pays her $1,200 during the first year, during which she continues her studies in New York, and an additional $300 for the second year, when she returns to Richmond.

A second Senior Fellowship of $500 was awarded to Mr. Davenport.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

How the Nominating Process Works

The Republican and Democratic conventions of 1940 will have a place in history. Both broke precedents. Both upset traditions as time-honored as the convention system itself. For the Republicans, the nomination of Wendell Willkie was a revolt against the established order of party politics. For the Democrats, the nomination of a President for a third term was a disregard of political standards the Nation has revered for more than 100 years.

These are abrupt changes, but the political convention—the system under which a man becomes nominated for the Presidency—goes on. Sometimes it seems a system of turmoil and turbulence, as those who listened to their radios in June and July will recall. But out of the convention have come strong leaders for every crisis in American history. And the situation in 1940 is no exception.

People Versus Politics

It is said of Mr. Willkie that he was the people's choice at Philadelphia, that he was nominated as a result of spontaneous demand by Republicans throughout the country. On the other hand, it is said of Mr. Roosevelt that he was nominated by a circle of intimate New Dealers who co-operated with politicians controlling large blocs of votes in such cities as Chicago, Jersey City and Memphis, and other centers. But neither of these scanty explanations is the entire story.

Some of Mr. Willkie's supporters like to refer to his campaign for the nomination as having been started only forty days before the Philadelphia convention met. But to those watching developments closely Mr. Willkie was looming on the political horizon long before. For a year or two before Philadelphia the man who stood up to the challenge of TVA was busy speaking at dinners, luncheons and meetings, and was not talking solely about the power issue. He was saying things about the government and business, liberalism and individual enterprise, that made people lean forward in their chairs and applaud.

Mr. Willkie Available

In this role of a private citizen deeply concerned over public affairs Mr. Willkie built up a following. It was natural that his circle of supporters should begin to think of him as a man of presidential stature.

This is one way a candidate seeks the nomination. It was the unusual way. Mr. Willkie started outside the political circle and by sheer ability attracted the attention of people. When a man does this, it is axiomatic that politicians have to pay heed. Gradually a little movement was built up that eventually drew considerable talent; good publicity came first, then astute political advice. To a degree, then, Mr. Willkie was a spontaneous candidate.

But as the convention dates neared, the campaign was more and more carefully planned. It was finally a combination of spontaneity and of judicious, intense, somewhat organized political pressure that put Mr. Willkie over. This pressure was put on the delegates through their constituents back home—not by a mass of form letters but by personal messages in great number from people they knew and whose opinions they valued.

Mr. Dewey's Case

It illustrates that a candidate gets nominated by hard work and thorough preparation combined with spontaneity and popular appeal. In another Republican case this year, that of Thomas E. Dewey, there was plenty of hard work and thorough political preparation. He made a cross-country speaking tour and built up a considerable following but not quite enough. The friends of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio meanwhile were gathering quietly all the delegates they could through State political leaders. These two leading contenders came to Philadelphia each somewhat short of a majority and neither group would yield to a coalition in time to head off the rising tide for Willkie.

In the Democratic Party, an illustration of what thorough campaign preparation will do is to be seen by going back to Mr. Roosevelt's first nomination in 1932. Long before that convention at Chicago, a quiet man with a traveling bag, a genial smile, and a long list of names of leading Democratic politicians had made many trips back and forth across the United States.

These trips were the preparations that James A. Farley made for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Farley went everywhere, met everyone he could of importance in Democratic circles and built up an interested Roosevelt following.

President Renominated

As for the President's renomination this year, it unquestionably was directed by Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends—and the manager this time was not Mr. Farley but Harry L. Hopkins. It is traditional that a President in office can always command a nomination for a second term if he has kept any standing at all with his party, since the party is committed to defending his Administration and since he controls a great deal of patronage.

In this instance a considerable section of the party conceded early that President Roosevelt could have a third nomination if he wanted it. Long before the convention met, enough delegates were pledged to the President to name him if he chose to accept.

Meanwhile, he or his lieutenants had knocked down one political head after another until it was pretty late to groom a public figure successfully to take his place. It is possible that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, might have been nominated, but when the Republican Convention chose the aggressive Mr. Willkie as its campaigner the challenge was put squarely up to Roosevelt to defend his Administration, and observers believe he had waited too late to withdraw.

The Conventions Select Their Standard-Bearers

Wide World Photos

Above: A general view of the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June. Below, center: Democratic delegates in thoughtful mood at Chicago. Sides: Procession in the convention aisles.

The surf says, "Come out and play!" at
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
Autumn and the sea were made for enjoying the outdoors. These hotels were made for gay moments *indoors*. Concerts, parties, entertainment, and generous tempting meals. Restricted clientele. Christian Science Church in our block.
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT CO.
On the Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY

BIG VALUE in
CRUISES
from New York
Two grand vacations in one — a gay cruise on modern American liners AND a famous resort where you'll enjoy fun ashore. Sports decks, excellent orchestras, sound movies, delicious food and comfortable accommodations.
TO MIAMI
Saturdays and *Wednesdays 6-day cruise and time for sightseeing. (Also 9 to 13 day vacations $69.50 up) $60 up
MIAMI AND HAVANA
Sats. and *Weds. 10 or 13 days. 2 days at Miami; 1½ or 4½ days in Havana. Including all meals at hotels $106.25 up
MIAMI AND TEXAS
*Weds. 13 days, 2 calls at Miami, sightseeing trips and 1½ days with hotel accommodations in Texas. $105.35 up
SEA ISLAND
Sats. via Jacksonville. 13 days including 4 days at sea & 9 days at famous Cloister Hotel with all meals. $115.45 up
Also 9, 10, 13 day tours on Tues. and Sats. during October . . . . . $82.95 and up
CHARLESTON AND JACKSONVILLE
6 day cruises every Tuesday $45 up
*Wed., Oct. 9, and alternate Weds. thereafter
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
J. A. Collins, Gen. Agt., 50 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.; CAP. 4700, or your Travel Agent.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

$500,000 Harlem Boys' Club Opens in N. Y. Negro Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Acclaimed by President Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, and civic and social leaders here as a big forward step in aid of Negroes, the New York Children's Aid Society opened its new $500,000 Harlem Boys' Club at 60 West 134th Street today to 3,000 underprivileged boys in New York City's overcrowded slum district.

President Roosevelt, in a telegram to William Church Osborn, president of the Society, said he trusted that "all the boys who enjoy the privileges of the new club building will grow into useful citizens as a result of the fine environment which is to be afforded them." Mr. Hoover hailed the building as "the largest social welfare advance in overcrowded Harlem up to this time," and held that the club "affirms the spirit of hope and idealism to a world which has been given too much cause for despair."

Paul Robeson Sings

Mr. Osborn presided at exercises formally opening the building, at which C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Robert Moses, Commissioner of New York City Parks; William Edwin Hall, President of the Boys' Clubs of America; J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation; Henry H. Simmen, President of the Rotary Club of New York, and Elmer A. Carter, of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, spoke. Paul Robeson, famous Negro baritone, sang at the ceremonies.

Mr. Spaulding, an employer of a great number of Negroes, held that no greater contribution could be made to the Nation's most congested Negro community than erection of such a club.

Solves Many Problems

"In Harlem, you have the problem of absorbing those who left the farms in the South," he said. "Although they live in New York, many of them are still farmers with no soil to till. While a means of livelihood presents a major problem to them, it is easy to visualize the problem that confronts their children. To them and others equally deserving, the establishment of the Harlem Boys' Club should prove a Godsend. Fifty years ago Booker T. Washington taught youth to dignify and glorify labor. Those who took him at his word are living independent lives. Your plan of co-ordinating recreation with practical training is a most practical one—one that will enable the least favored youth to find himself and eventually become a useful citizen."

Construction of the club was made possible through a gift of $100,000 from the Charles Hayden Foundation, a bequest of $150,000 from the late Mary de Peyster Carey estate, and other gifts from private citizens. A major part of the operating expenses of the new building will be defrayed from the income on a fund of $500,000 from the estate of Gertrude S. Thomas.

To Ask Draftees To Stay in Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Recruiting officers said today that compulsory-service soldiers would be encouraged to remain in the Army after completing their year of training.

Such men will be enlisted for an additional two years. The normal regular Army enlistment is for three years.

"Very few young fellows have stopped to realize what their obligations will be under the Selective Service Act after a year of service," said one officer.

He pointed out that after drafted men complete their one-year training period, they must remain in the reserves either for an additional 10 years or until they become 45 years of age.

On the other hand, men who have served three years in the Army are exempted from reserve service, which will involve regular retraining periods in camp. Recruiting officers surmised that many men would prefer to serve a full three-year Army enlistment rather than have reserve status for 10 years.

They also believed that a great many young men, particularly those who have had difficulty in getting an education or job, might find a career in the Army attractive after a year's trial.

American Tribute To British Poloists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—In a tribute to the British who introduced the game to the United States and to their former rivals, now on the field of battle, a group of leading American polo players participated in one of the hardest-fought games in their history at the Potomac Park Polo Grounds here Oct. 6.

After two extra periods, the Texas team, with Cecil Smith, Michael G. Phipps, J. Peter Grace, Jr., and Winston F. C. Guest, made the winning score that broke an 8-8 tie with Meadowbrook, represented by Elbridge T. Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Jr., Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., and Stewart B. Iglehart.

Three of the participants in the game played against Great Britain in the summer of 1939, before the British players were called to the service. Proceeds from the match went to bundles for Britain.

The British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, the Australian Minister, Maj. Richard Casey, and the Minister from South Africa, Ralph W. Close, headed a distinguished group of British spectators.

Official Washington was represented by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France.

Barrage Balloons Adrift

NEW YORK (AP)—The Stockholm radio said in a broadcast that commercial air service between Helsingfors and Stockholm had to be suspended Oct. 7 because numerous barrage balloons, torn by high winds from their anchorages in England, were drifting over Finland.

Puerto Rico For U. S. Air Bases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Admiral D. Leahy, Governor of Puerto Rico, declared in an interview that the island would become American headquarters for new air base sites recently acquired on British Caribbean islands.

The former Chief of Naval Operations added that since Puerto Rico was the most easterly territory under American sovereignty, it was the best place to launch this country's strategy in the Atlantic Ocean. For that reason, he said, Puerto Rico would remain the main defense base in the Caribbean area.

"And as soon as we have developed our new bases on the British islands," the Governor added, "the whole Caribbean area, including the Panama Canal, will be secure from overseas attack."

The bases, the Admiral added, could be developed "almost immediately" if necessary, although their development was progressing at a more normal pace.

Mail for Germany to Cross Atlantic, Post Office Cancels Japanese Route

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Post Office Department has halted the trans-Pacific shipment of mail for Germany and Poland, which has been handled via Japan and Asiatic Russia, and ordered it sent through New York and over Atlantic routes, most of which are subject to British censorship.

The order said mail, "whether or not specially addressed for dispatch by some other route," would be sent through New York.

On Sept. 3, a postal order directed that regular and registered mail for Germany and Poland be "dispatched via Japan and the trans-Siberian Railway," on steamers sailing from San Francisco and Seattle.

An order issued by the Department under an Oct. 4 date and made public yesterday announced that the Sept. 3 instructions were rescinded, effective immediately. Henceforth the surface mail for the two countries, which are within the confines of the British blockade and censorship, will travel over Atlantic routes.

The new order made no reference to airmail, some of which comes directly by plane from Portugal, a nation having rail and air communication with Germany. Mail on planes which have been forced by weather conditions to land at the British-owned island of Bermuda has been seized on some occasions by British censors.

Uniform Draft Exemption Policy Sought

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Selective Service officials directed efforts today toward establishment of a uniform Nation-wide policy in application of the broad general rules governing deferment of men from compulsory military service for occupational reasons.

The rules, issued yesterday, conformed generally to advance reports that local draft boards would be instructed to be liberal in deferring both men with dependents and those with "necessary" jobs in occupations important to national health, safety, and interest.

For example:

Men married soon before or after Draft Registration Day, Oct. 16, will not be penalized, but will have the dependency of their wives judged on the same basis as other men. (In the World War, marriages after a certain date were not considered.)

"Any reasonable doubts in connection with dependency," the regulations stated, "should be resolved in favor of deferment. . . ."

Those who claim to be conscientious objectors need be examined on their claims only if they have not been deferred from service for other reasons.

A relief worker who has real dependents will not be taken from his job to serve in the Army. While local draft boards necessarily will bear the burden of deciding whether a man actually is "necessary" to his job, officials are working to bring about national uniformity in deferment policy.

Any registrant, his employer, or his labor union may argue in behalf of his deferment for occupational reasons. The registrant may appear personally before the local board, a practice not permitted in 1917.

"No hard-and-fast rules will work. Each case must be weighed carefully and decided on its merits," said the regulations, believed to be broader than those of 1917.

In consideration for families of draft-age men, the regulations provide that only protests on dependency can be taken all the way to the President. Otherwise appeals from the local board decisions go only to the regional appeals boards.

The day brought these other developments bearing on the draft:

The House approved and sent to the Senate legislation giving the courts broad powers to stay eviction of dependents of soldiers and sailors from their homes because of over-due rents, and permitting the Veterans Administration to guarantee payment of premiums on draftees' insurance policies up to a face value of $5,000.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania introduced legislation to exempt draftees from State or local income taxes.

The American Federation of Labor announced its members would be exempted from dues payments while serving with the military forces.

The Treasury announced that sums an employer paid to an employee absent and in the military service would be deductible from gross income for Federal income tax purposes.

In another effort to obtain uniformity, one or more Army or Navy officers have been appointed as State advisors on occupational deferments. By maintaining liaison between the several States and national headquarters, they hope to minimize State-to-State differences in draft policy.

We Call AND Deliver
Whenever you have anything to ship, whether it's a light gift package, a pet, or a heavy crate ...use Railway Express. We call at your door and deliver to any address at *no extra charge* in all cities and principal towns. Just phone
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

Thousands of regular voters who make periodic trips to New York would no more miss registering at The Lexington every time than they would at their home polls for a national election! Registration at "New York's Friendly Hotel" is regarded by all of them as a similarly important way to elect the kind of service they want . . . and the management sees to it that their "vote" counts. Truly, "the public be pleased" is the policy here . . . whether the guest chooses the palatial Governor's Suite or a minimum-rate $4.00 room. So, the next time you come to New York don't forget to register . . . at Hotel Lexington.
Hotel Lexington
Charles E. Rochester, V. P. & Mag. Dir.
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 48TH ST., N. Y. C.

16 Santa Fe Streamliners
America's Largest Fleet of Stainless Steel Trains
for California and Southwest travel
● For swift, convenient, comfortable travel on California or Southwestern journeys . . . . for both de luxe extra fare travel and economy travel alike . . . . Santa Fe offers the largest fleet of lightweight stainless steel streamlined trains in America ● For full details about fares, reservations, etc., and for friendly help in planning your Western trip, just 'phone us, write or call at your convenience.
● For reservations, etc., just consult:
K. V. HENDERSON, Dist. Pass. Agent
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone: Liberty 5323

DELICIOUS FRED HARVEY MEALS ARE A FEATURE OF SANTA FE SERVICE

Man Who Built Up B. B. C. Chosen to Rebuild England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—The man who built up the British Broadcasting Corporation practically single-handed from a small company with a staff of five to a vast radio monopoly is the man who has just been chosen by Prime Minister Winston Churchill as chief of Britain's rebuilding operations.

He is Sir John Reith—shortly to take a new name and seat in the House of Lords following the conferment on him of a barony—a tall Scotsman and one-time engineer whose record of political advancement is unique in British history. Sir John only entered politics in January when chosen by the then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to be Minister of Information.

On formation of the Churchill Government Sir John became Minister of Transport. And now he has been chosen to command a newly-former Cabinet post as Britain's first Minister of Works and Buildings.

By a Staff Artist

Sir John Reith

Chosen to plan the rebuilding of Britain during and after war.

Selection of Buildings First

Exactly what the scope of the new Ministry will include is not yet known for certain. But it is stated that Sir John has been ordered to prepare plans at once for deciding which buildings should be reconstructed immediately and which should be left until after the war.

It is considered likely that his duties will cover slum clearance schemes on a vast scale. In addition he is expected to take a prominent part in the provision of air-raid shelters.

The most important part of Sir John's job will not become operative until after the war when there will be opportunity to rebuild a finer and more modern Britain from the war's devastation.

This new post calls for administrative qualities of high order and will also probably require ability to meet and profit from criticism.

Able to Stand Criticism

These qualities Sir John has, for he made his name and won his knighthood in a post where he was a perpetual target for the sharp-shooters of the press and the criticism of the public—in the Director-Generalship of the B. B. C.

He never seemed to mind the criticism. He usually listened to it. He sometimes valued it. But for the most part he carried on methodically and silently, fulfilling a program and a purpose which he had mapped out beforehand directly he knew that the major responsibility of developing radio in Britain was to be his alone.

Britain has often disagreed with Sir John but it has never undervalued his contribution to the B. B. C. When John Reith (he was plain Mr. Reith then) hung up his hat in an office in Kingsway, London, in November, 1922, and took over control, the "C" in B. B. C. stood for nothing so magnificent as Corporation. It stood for Company, and a small and rather unconsidered company at that. The staff consisted of Mr. Reith, who had got the job by answering a newspaper advertisement, and four others.

Strong Force in Aviation

Radio was young then, and there were many ways in which it could grow up. John Reith determined that it should be adult. He resisted efforts to commercialize British radio and went on building it up as a national medium for culture as well as for amusement. He also resisted any effort to make radio a medium of Government "culture" or Government "amusement." His ideal was to build up a service uniting the best of two systems, private and public.

In five years his Company was important enough to be made a Corporation, and John Reith became Director-General.

When he left the B. B. C. Sir John went to take charge of Imperial Airways. He remained there long enough to steer the big British company safely on the road to its bigger future as part of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, a public trust in which Imperial and British Airways are merged.

And the man himself? Let it suffice to say that he is an Aberdonian, a nonsmoker and non-drinker, not at all the dour, unbending, unsmiling man which the lack of chatty paragraphs and cheery photographs has helped to suggest to the newspaper-reading public.

Sir John has been handicapped by an aversion to publicity which has caused him to be somewhat of a mystery figure to the public. On the other hand, however, he has quietly built up a reputation for thoroughness and strength of purpose which is in the nature of a byword to the British people.

Brazil, Argentina Hail New Accord

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 8 (AP) — The new "recommendations" signed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 6 by Finance Ministers Arthur Souza Costa of Brazil and Federico Pinedo of Argentina were hailed today by financiers and the press of both countries as a first step beneficial to the two Nations which may lead the way for more constructive Pan-Americanism.

Rio de Janeiro sources say the practical application of the recommendations depends upon the work of experts and the approval of the Governments, but Dr. Souza Costa reiterated his opinions that the recommendations would have good results.

United States sources said the economic program as outlined would not affect the United States' commerce, but suggested the United States would welcome it as bettering the economies of two Latin-American Nations.

Soviet Swing Linked to U. S. Aid to British

Continued from Page 1

outlook toward England and its chances of victory.

At the same time, Moscow is mainly concerned at the moment with watching the uncomfortably steady eastward movement of German armies toward the Black Sea and the Ukraine, on the one hand, while on the other it is intent on not having to fight Japan in Asia at the same time.

Treaty Held Likely

Accordingly, it is considered by no means unlikely here that Japan and Russia may soon conclude some sort of a nonaggression pact which can be hailed by the Axis and Tokyo as completing the recent tripartite accord.

Confidence is expressed here, however, that any such agreement is not likely to have more than passing importance. For Russia, as for Britain, a genuinely free and independent China is an essential interest, and on this point it is believed here that the Soviets ultimately are destined to be in the British rather than in the Axis camp.

Reopening of the Burma Road by the British Government is evidence of the importance now being attached here to this phase of British policy. It can be taken for granted that consultations already have taken place among the British, Chinese, and Soviets with regard to increasing aid for China and that these consultations will be intensified.

Appeasement Policy

In this sphere of Pacific relations, good progress likewise has been recorded lately toward coordinating American, British, and Australian defense activities. It is emphasized here that there is not the slightest desire to see the United States become involved now in a war with Japan. On the contrary, there is a fairly influential group here which advocates American appeasement toward Japan at this time, precisely with a view of avoiding war in the Pacific which would be likely to divert imperative American aid now being sent to Britain.

This explains an editorial in the Times of London recently suggesting such a course.

The attitude of this group, however, does not coincide with the present Foreign Office policy.

Indeed some opinion in Britain favors the United States taking a strong line in the Far East, which might well have the effect of preventing Japan from embarrassing the British and from supplying the Axis powers with raw materials. The theory of this group is that Japan is in no position to challenge the United States. It believes that a Singapore deal, and even further embargoes, would compel Japan to back down rather than risk war with America.

Co-operation with the United States on defense problems has now been carried so far that it is realized America and Britain must stand together and stand firmly wherever the security of either is at stake, as is clearly the case in the Pacific.

15 Merchant Ships Sunk In Week, Admiralty States

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Fifteen merchant ships totaling 72,337 tons, were sunk by Germans during the week ending Sept. 30, the Admiralty announced today.

Of this total, it said, Britain lost 10 ships comprising 55,927 tons; the Allied powers lost four, totaling 12,119 tons; and neutral powers lost one, of 4,291 tons.

The total compares with an average weekly loss of approximately 53,000 tons.

Revised Admiralty figures showed that in the previous week—worst of the war to date for British shipping—the British merchant fleet was reduced by 20 vessels.

The Admiralty had previous listed loss of 27 craft totaling 159,288 tons.

The Ministry of Shipping meanwhile announced that the Government has decided to requisition coastal and short-trip sea liners effective Oct. 15.

The Minister of Shipping, in a meeting with owners' representatives, explained that the scheme generally will follow that worked out for the requisition of deep-sea liners early in the war.

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Irish (Eire) have announced that ships of belligerent governments were forbidden to enter Irish "control ports" unless in distress. "Control ports" are those of national defense importance, especially designated for restricted use.

50 Saved at Sea

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Fifty survivors of a torpedoed British freighter arrived here yesterday and told how they were saved after their convoy, under war orders not to pause for rescue lest a submarine strike again, passed on through the darkness.

The seamen, all Scotsmen, were left adrift in three boats with only emergency provisions when their vessel, the Corrientes, was struck off the English Coast shortly before midnight, Sept. 25.

The Swedish freighter Kolsnaren sighted their flashlight signals three hours later. The Kolsnaren docked here.

"It was a miraculous escape," said Capt. Thomas Stewart, of Glasgow, master of the Corrientes. "Not a man was killed or injured. We expected to be out there a long time."

Submarines Sunk

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—The sinking of two Italian submarines in the Mediterranean recently brought to 22 the number of Italy's undersea craft accounted for since it entered the war June 11, British naval sources reported yesterday.

One of the latest victims of the British Mediterranean Fleet was destroyed by depth charges and the other was disabled by a bombing plane and later sent to the bottom by gunfire, these informants said.

(The sinking of two Italian submarines in the Mediterranean area was announced Oct. 4 by the British Admiralty.)

A large number of survivors were reported picked up by British warships.

Italian Ship Sunk

ROME, Oct. 8 (AP)—The High Command announced today the loss of an 1,800-ton Italian merchantman by torpedoing in the Mediterranean but claimed the sinking of an armed British patrol ship by an Italian submarine.

Italian planes were said to have bombed for a second time a convoy of ships in the Red Sea. A British colonial radio station and armed forces in East Africa also were reported bombed.

British Army Tradition Broken By Naming of Colored Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the preoccupation of war, Britain has found time to consider some of its more pressing social problems, particularly that of colored persons of the Empire.

As an example, the regulation governing admission to the British Army, stating that no man could be commissioned as an officer unless of "pure European parentage" has been broken to allow a colored person to train as an officer.

Mr. Arundel M. Moody, son of Dr. Harold A. Moody, President of the League of Colored Peoples, who early this year was accepted for training as an officer in the British Army, will, it is believed, be the first man of color ever to be given a Commission in this country's armed forces. This does not include India, where there are many native officers in the Indian Army.

That Mr. Arundel Moody has achieved this unprecedented honor is largely due to the work of his father who personally sought the help of the Prime Minister and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, then Colonial Secretary, in having the strict color and race bar to Army Commissions removed.

Mr. Moody is to be an infantry officer. Two other colored men are to receive commissions in specialist branches of the forces, the medical and dental corps.

But although progress has been manifested in this particular phase, in others it still remains a problem, as for instance in the city of Liverpool.

A report published a short time ago by the University Social Science Department under the auspices of the Association for Welfare of Colored People states that the colored population of Liverpool is due in part to men from, for example, West Africa and India, who, having obtained employment on a ship in their native country, land as soon as the ship reaches Liverpool and do not return home. These men, having only a limited amount of skill (probably in one direction and that one not suitable for employment ashore) speak little or no English, so that they find serious difficulty in obtaining employment. Although no one can prevent a colored man—if a British subject and owning a current British passport—from landing here and settling down ashore, yet 73 per cent of these colored men are out of work; whereas the incidence of unemployment in a corresponding group of white seamen is only 34 per cent.

The report states, however, that as a rule, colored families respect the law, live honestly and cleanly, and are prepared to be friendly with the white population if the latter show any inclination to reciprocate. Investigations over a long period by skilled observers indicate that colored and white families, in similar circumstances and with a similar income, spend almost identical amounts on light, fuel, food, and clothing, but colored people are usually asked to pay a higher rent.

British Reopen Burma Road to China

Continued from Page 1

at home, perhaps "in reserve for a general plan of invasion."

He conceded that the property damage from the German air raids had been severe, but he declared at the present rate of destruction it would take Hitler 10 years to demolish half the homes of London and "quite a lot of things are going to happen to Hitler . . . before 10 years."

Mr. Churchill set the date for the reopening of the Burma Road at Oct. 17, date of expiration of an agreement with Japan under which, the British had hoped, Japan would reach an agreement with China on ending their long war.

As for Spain, Mr. Churchill said, it hovers between war and peace, but it needs peace, and Britain hopes it will, again "take its rightful place both as a great Mediterranean power and as a leading and famous power in the family of Europe and Christendom."

Series of Accidents

The British-supported attempt Sept. 23 by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces to take over Dakar, in French West Africa, he went on, resulted in a "series of accidents and some errors which have been made the subject of disciplinary action, or now are subject to formal inquiries."

Neither the first Sea Lord nor the Inner War Cabinet, he said, were informed of the approach of French warships which sailed unmolested through the Strait of Gibralter until it was too late to stop them.

Speaking of the reopening of the Burma Road, the Prime Minister said the route originally had been closed to enable Japan to compose its differences with China. This, he said, had no further meaning now that Japan, instead, had entered into a triple alliance with Germany and Italy.

This alliance he called a revival of the anti-Comintern pact.

M. Churchill declared Germany must also be increasing its strength by looting occupied countries and making some use of their skilled labor.

Only the riches of the New World, becoming increasingly available, could counteract that, he said.

The Prime Minister emphasized Britain's present desire to see Spain win back prosperity after the civil war. All Britain seeks, he said, is assurance that Spain shall not become an avenue of supply for Britain's enemies.

To that end measures of blockade always will be carefully examined on Spain's behalf, he said.

Germany has sent over nearly 400 long-range bombers on an average of every 24 hours since Sept. 7, Mr. Churchill declared, doubling whether such sustained attack could be greatly enlarged by the Luftwaffe.

Italy, he said, has experiences ahead of it not foreseen when it declared war.

Britain's Only Object

As for reprisals on the German population, Mr. Churchill said, "Our object must be to inflict the maximum harm upon the war-making capacity of Germany and that is the only object we shall pursue."

"A month has passed since Herr Hitler turned his rage and malice on the civilian population of our great cities and particularly on London," he continued.

"Hitler declared in his speech on Sept. 4 that he would raze our cities to the ground and since then he has been trying to carry out his fell purpose. Naturally, the first question is to what extent the full strength of the German Air Force has been employed. . . .

"Certainly there has been continued falling off in the last week or 10 days. Since the heavy raidings began we have had a steady decline of casualties and damage to so-called vulnerable points. . . .

Blind Bombing

"We know exactly what we are doing in reply and the size of our own bomber forces, and from many sources open to us believe that German heavy bomber pilots are being worked at least as hard, and it may be a great deal harder, than our own and the strain on the bomber is considerable.

"The bulk of them do not seem capable of anything beyond blind bombing.

"On the whole we may, under all reserve, reach the provisional conclusion that the Germans' average effort against this country absorbs a very considerable part of their forces and strength.

"I should not like to say we have the measure of their power, but we feel more confident now than we have ever been before."

Since Aug. 15, after a "severe mauling," Mr. Churchill said, German short-range dive bombers have "been kept carefully out of air fighting."

But, he warned, they may "be held in reserve for a general plan of invasion or to operate in some other theater of war."

He continued: "We were told on Sept. 23 that 22,000 tons of explosives had been discharged upon Great Britain since the beginning of the war and we were also told that on last Thursday a week, 251 tons had been discharged upon London in a single night—only a few tons less than the total dropped on the whole country throughout the last war.

"One hundred eighty persons were killed in London on that night. That is to say, it took a ton of bombs to kill three quarters of a person. In the last war, small bombs of early patterns were used and killed 10 persons for every ton discharged in built-up areas. . . .

Improved Shelters

"That is a very remarkable fact deserving profound consideration. There can be only one explanation—that vastly improved methods of shelter have been adopted.

"This appears not only to be remarkable but also reassuring and it has also altered the course of the whole of the estimates we had made of the severity of the attacks to which we could be exposed.

"People must be taught not to despise the small shelter," Mr. Churchill said, adding that "dispersal is the sovereign remedy against heavy casualties."

Destruction of property has "been very considerable," the Prime Minister acknowledged. He said all classes have suffered equally "as they would desire to do."

He estimated that "it would take 10 years at the present rate for half the houses of London to be demolished. . . .

"But a lot of things are going to happen to Herr Hitler and the Nazi regime before even 10 years are past and Signor Mussolini has some experiences ahead of him which he did not foresee when he thought it safe and profitable to stab the stricken, prostrate French Republic in the back."

Hints of New Defense

The Prime Minister hinted that "it may be that new methods will be devised to make the wholesale bombing of the civilian population by night or in fog far more exciting than it is at present." He did not disclose any of these methods, but warned, "No one must look forward to any relief merely because of the winter weather."

He also warned against any relaxation of vigilance against invasion "which we had been promised every month and almost every week since the beginning of July."

"Do not let us be lured into supposing that the danger is past," he said, wisecracking that "the enemy has certainly got prepared enough shipping and barges to throw half a million men in a single night onto the salt water or into it."

U. S. Citizens to Quit East Asia

Continued from Page 1

States from the Far East should not be interpreted as indicating impending trouble. "There is no reason for anxiety or excitement among Americans in the Philippines," he said in a statement.)

Aid to China Fostered

Commenting upon its order, the State Department said that all American women and children, and all men without urgent business, are being urged to leave the Far East in view of the abnormal situation there. It is reported unofficially that passenger vessels will soon be dispatched to key ports to pick up those Americans deciding to follow the State Department's advice. There are approximately 9,000 white Americans in the affected zones plus some 2,000 Chinese-Americans and Japanese-Americans.

The Soviet Ambassador, Constantine A. Oumansky, held a lengthy conference with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles last evening in the wake of an equally long discussion held in Moscow the other day between the Soviet Premier-Foreign Affairs Commissar, Vyachesleff Molotoff, and the American Ambassador, Laurence A. Stenhardt.

These Soviet-American conversations are being paralleled by Soviet-British talks in both Moscow and London. While no official statements have been issued on any of these meetings, there are reports from high sources that the United States and Great Britain have offered Russia increased trade advantages in return for continued Soviet aid to China and a Soviet refusal to recognize the valadity of the Japanese claims set forth in the recent German-Italian-Japanese agreement.

It is said that the United States and Britain would supply Russia with machine tools badly needed by that country and that Russian repayment could take the form of more rifles, bullets, machine guns and perhaps warplanes to the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. During the past three months the Soviet Union has been practically the only source of war material open to China.

Japan Steps In

By a Staff Artist

Liu Kung Island

Japan Seizes British-Held Liu Kung Isle

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Japanese Navy was reported today to have landed forces on Liu Kung Island, off Shantung Peninsula, on which the Chinese Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek recently granted Britain renewal of a 10-year lease.

The landing apparently was designed to enforce the stand of the Japanese-dominated Chinese regime at Nanking, which regards the lease as no longer operative.

Travelers from Weihaiwei on the northern shore of Shantung Peninsula said the Japanese posted proclamations announcing they were taking over the island.

The proclamations, printed in Japanese, Chinese, and English, said:

"British interests based on the Liu Kung Tao Agreement of 1930 having terminated on Sept. 30, 1940, the Imperial Japanese Navy will hereafter take over and administer Liu Kung Tao for military necessity."

A Japanese cruiser, two destroyers, and several auxiliary vessels were reported several days ago off the island, which the British Navy's China Squadron has been using as a summer station.

The Japanese were said to have landed a contingent of marines as a garrison and to have quartered them in buildings in the former British dockyard.

It was understood British naval officials here have been unable to communicate with Liu Kung. A protest to Tokyo was expected.

Travelers brought reports also that the Japanese had requested British naval authorities to move out of all property they occupy. Hitherto the Japanese have made no request against private British properties.

Freighter Launched

KEARNEY, N. J. (AP)—The second of five type C-1 cargo vessels being constructed for the United States Maritime Commission was launched Oct. 5 at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

It was christened the S. S. Zoella Lykes by Miss Zoella King Fish of Tampa, Fla.

The vessel is 416 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 6,750. It will go into the service of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Co., of Miami, Fla.

A New Finland Turns To Ties in the East

HELSINGFORS, Finland, (AP)—A new Finland, staking political and economic future on necessary bonds with Soviet Russia and Germany, is being built up today.

It is a Finland that of necessity speaks now of membership in the Baltic circle of nations and less of the pre-war Scandinavian brotherhood. Virtually shut off from the rest of Europe, the country is turning to the east to obtain trade.

Lacking in extensive credits it is compelled largely by barter to seek goods from neighboring nations to feed home industry.

It is a Finland, moreover, embarked upon a vast program of reconstruction and resettlement of peoples from war-lost territories, but not yet long enough at peace with Russia to have completed the program, or to have wiped out an undercurrent of internal uneasiness.

It is a Finland in which the full extent of the enforced friendship and co-operation with Soviet Russia is not yet apparent, in which the effects of a vastly increased trade exchange with the Soviet and with Germany are not yet fully to be seen.

Foreign policy: Prime Minister and Acting President Risto Ryti, Governor of the Bank of Finland, himself laid down the course for foreign policy in a mid-August radio speech in which he said that "Finland is more than ever bound to the Baltic circle," and that "this is the decisive factor in the building and developing of political as well as economic relations."

Finland's dependence upon Russia was readily seen in Finnish agreement to demilitarize the Aland Islands, Gibraltar of Bothnian Bay and close to the Russian military base at Hangoe; to the granting of train transit rights across southern Finland to Hangoe; to the return to lost territories of machinery and other goods taken away before the peace and which Russia required in rehabilitating newly acquired industries in these territories and to the establishment of Russian consulates on Aland and in the Arctic port Petsamo.

Businessmen's Trips

World trade: Almost isolated from former world markets by the war and eager, therefore, to make the most of those markets still available, a steady stream of Finnish businessmen is hastening to Moscow.

A permanent Soviet commercial staff is established in Helsingfors to deal with contracts there. The present agreement provides for a $15,000,000 interchange by barter, with a contract for delivery of tugs and barges, dairy products, electric conduit wire, and machinery on the Finnish side; a substantial supply of grain from the Russians. Disappointing to the Finns was the amount of gasoline procured, about enough for two weeks' normal consumption.

But the Russian trade arrangement with Finland is seen in a different light when it is considered that in order to meet shipments to Russia, home consumption in Finland must be cut down, with butter, for example being sharply rationed.

The trade agreement with Germany, always a major customer, jumps projected exchange of goods from about $40,000,000 to $100,000,000. Germany also will receive dairy products, along with wood pulp and cellulose; Finland will get machinery, coal, iron and steel.

Two other sources of trade now open to Finland are Sweden, as one of the Baltic family, and from which industrial machinery and, perhaps, iron may be procured, through a "clearing arrangement" which approximates barter; and the Americas, via Petsamo port.

The Petsamo port is small, however, and is shared with Sweden and Germany to varying degree. The intensity of the spreading blockade contest between Germany and England, moreover, threatens to lessen the usability of the port.

Heavily laden trucks, nevertheless, are pushing southward night and day at two-minute intervals from the port over different roads to the Kemi Railway, 400 miles distant. They are bringing necessities which can be obtained only from the west; Finland is financially too hard-pressed to grant import license for mere comforts.

Football Has a Place

Cultural relations: Political and economic ties with Russia are likely to foster cultural relations with the Soviet republics, whether they are acceptable to the Finns or not. Germany is also part of the picture in non-political exchange in the field of sports, especially football.

Finland, with about 400,000 Swedish-speaking people among the population of 3,500,000, continues close ties with the Swedish nation, ties in business, art, music, sports and science.

Home Politics and Reconstruction: More than 200,000 of the population of 450,000 from evacuated areas are still "on relief." Homes are still to be built in the border areas—wartime battle areas—from some of which there may have to be a winter-time evacuation.

About 10 per cent of the arable land of Finland was lost by the peace, and new farms are being carved out of swamps and cleared forests. Twenty thousand industrial workers must be allotted new jobs in new industries.

A "rapid colonization act" for the allotment of farms and homes, a compensation bill for paying those who lost their properties in the war, and a capital tax measure now are laws to facilitate the reconstruction.

Daily Life Much the Same

The people: The great masses of the people of Finland, despite their individual troubles of rising living costs, a lack of luxuries, and the prospect of a difficult winter, are going quietly about their daily life.

Streets of the capital are filled every night at 7 and 9 o'clock by crowds pushing into theaters to see American, German, Finnish, and Swedish films. The American films especially are old, but the movies are one source of cheap entertainment—10 to 30 cents.

The sidewalk coffee cafes, the outdoor restaurants, the after-theater cafes are filled by those who can afford them.

Far fewer soldiers in uniform are to be seen on the street than during the months just after peace. Because of the shortage of gasoline, few automobiles and taxis are in use.

There is, however, one section of the people for which the reconstruction program makes no specific provisions beyond efforts to control prices of necessities, these are the Finns who lost neither jobs nor property in the war, but whose income ($40 to $80 a month) has not kept pace with the living costs.

Canada Nears Plane Goal

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Munitions Minister Clarence D. Howe said more than 100 training planes are being delivered monthly by the fledgling Canadian aircraft industry and that the 800 required for the training program will be on hand by the end of January.

At the same time he warned that a switch-over to production of combat planes will result in a decline of number of planes produced though the production of "pounds of aircraft" may climb.

Canada expects to have 20,000 men employed in making airplanes within a year, he said.

At the same time, in Toronto, James S. Duncan, Deputy Air Minister, told a meeting of service clubs that Canada is producing three times as many planes now as she could in a year before the war.

Ten thousand men are employed in the industry, compared with 1,000 before the war, he said.

Orders totaling $100,000,000 have have been placed, he said, and Canada is building as many planes in a month, in proportion to population, as is the United States.

Firearms Control Called Inadequate

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—A survey by the International Association of Chiefs of Police shows that state laws covering the possession, sale and control of firearms place few deterrents "in the way of criminals or subversive groups who may desire to accumulate weapons."

Most statutes deal primarily with small arms, sawed-off shotguns and rifles, the survey said, and were aimed at preventing the carrying of concealed weapons.

Virtually all states attempt to regulate the carrying of firearms. A few—Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, and Wisconsin—prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons on the person. Some states modify that flat prohibition, while others require a permit if the weapon carried is concealed. Six require a license whether the gun is concealed or carried openly. Fifteen states require a license to carry firearms in a motor vehicle.

The survey said the requirement of a license to possess or purchase firearms was "all but ignored in present laws."

Only 13 states and the District of Columbia require retail dealers to have a license to sell firearms and to keep specific records of their transactions, 14 others require only a record of sales and seven states expressly provide for the regulation of wholesale dealers in firearms.

Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island require applicants for firearms to be fingerprinted.

The possession of firearms by an alien is prohibited in Nebraska, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

WOULD YOU BE HAPPY, CAREFREE AND

Gay...

...then visit

NEW ORLEANS' Vieux Carré

(French, Spanish and Creole Quarter)

12-DAY TOUR from NEW YORK ONLY $96

Includes first class accommodations and meals on ship, and transfers, hotel room and bath and sightseeing trips in New Orleans.

S. S. DIXIE

Sails from New York	Back in New York
October 18	October 30
November 1	November 13

and fortnightly thereafter

Connection at New Orleans with Southern Pacific trains for the Southwest, Mexico and Pacific Coast. Through tickets issued.

YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or our office at 209 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC "MORGAN LINE"

MANY department stores which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor feature attractive restaurants where busy shoppers can enjoy quick luncheons.

CLEAN, INVITING ROOMS $2.50 With Bath

FINEST FOOD IN ROCHESTER!

POWERS HOTEL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., John A. Moje, Mgr.

Travel

THANK YOU!

To the thousands of The Christian Science Monitor readers who have favored us with their patronage, we express our sincere appreciation. We stand ready to serve you in the future . . . with swift, safe travel to Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City.

Those who know— Go WABASH

Serving Since 1838

FREE

260 pages. RESORT-TRAVEL MAGAZINE. 300 pictures. Covers FLORIDA — the year-round State. Go via Clyde-Mallory Cruise-way. Low cost vacations from N. Y.

The GIMLET Regular Price $1

Send 15c stamps or coin to cover mailing. State Places of Interest, Mode Travel. Address GIMLET, Miami, Fla.

Roaming R. A. F. Pounds Nazi Centers

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—A bill calling for compulsory insurance against property damage from enemy fire has been prepared to cover all of Britain, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today.

By the Associated Press

The Royal Air Force dropped 100 heavy bombs on three main power stations in Berlin, set fire to a freight yard at Tempelhof, Berlin's airdrome, and attacked the Fokker Aircraft Works at Amsterdam during widespread raids last night, the Air Ministry announced today, as elusive German raiders flying so high they were not visible to their victims slipped over London in four lightning raids today, dropping bombs apparently at random.

R. A. F. bombing attacks also were delivered on the German naval docks at Wilhelmshaven, several airfields and freight yards throughout Germany, at least ten German-occupied points on the "invasion" coast and long-range gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez, France, the communiqué said.

One British plane was reported missing.

Many Hits Reported

Describing the R. A. F. raids, the Air Ministry said that British bombers attacked barge concentrations on the Dutch Coast and shipping at Le Havre, as well as goods yards at Hamm, Soest, Mannheim and Gremberg and several enemy airdromes. Ports and shipping at Lorient, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkerque, Ostend, Zeebrugge and Rotterdam were bombed, it said.

In the latest attack on London censorship prevented definite identification of objects hit, but it was stated that these daylight raids, following a night-long raid, blew out half of the leaded windows from the front of a row of famous houses several hundred years old and did much other damage in many streets. A bus filled with passengers was reduced to wreckage by one bomb.

The night-long bombing of England caused the longest single raid alarm of the war for London. A Government communiqué termed the raids "widespread" but said although "many bombs were dropped in London and in the suburbs and in towns in Northwest England, reports so far received indicate that the damage and casualties . . . were not heavy considering the scale of the attacks."

Ten Sections Struck

Ten sections of London, including the central city, were bombed with heavy explosives and incendiaries. The outskirts again had a heavy share of the explosives.

The wreckage of a large West End store was added to the rubble heap of others along the street which were smashed a fortnight ago. Another big bomb damaged a famous West End structure now used as an office building. An oil bomb struck near a bank but the flames were extinguished. Fires were started in a big block of apartments.

The communiqué said "an industrial plant in one town in Southeast England was damaged." In another town fire bombs showered down on residential districts. Casualties were said to be few.

Raiders penetrated intense anti-aircraft barrages to attack towns in the Northeast. Bombs fell in the Midlands and along the West Coast. Wales also was attacked.

France Rests Future Hopes On Ultimate British Victory

By an Associated Press correspondent, who has just returned to America from France, where he has spent some months traveling into nearly every corner of unoccupied France to see how Frenchmen are living in the aftermath of France's collapse.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Unoccupied France is living today on short rations, mourning for its past glory.

Several hundred Frenchmen talked with showed little hope for the Nation's resurrection—unless Germany is defeated.

If, and until that day comes, most Frenchmen can see ahead of them and their children only months—if not years—of trampled liberties, privation and threatened starvation, racial animosities, and drudgery that may almost approach slavery to pay the Germans $9,000,000 a day tribute.

They live only from day to day, still too shocked to visualize what may lie ahead—whether France will someday be again a free Nation, or ruled by a dictator, or degenerate into a German colony. Their immediate concern is whether they will starve or freeze this winter for lack of food and lack of coal.

They feel that they themselves can do little to influence their own fate.

Life in France today varies greatly depending on a variety of circumstances entirely beyond the individual's control.

Rely Much on Red Cross

There is a shortage of food in nearly all prison camps, but families—themselves on short rations—are not permitted to send food packages. All must hope that the food and blankets disributed by the French Red Cross will reach their missing ones. They hear disturbing reports of conditions in the prison camps.

Freedom can come only with the end of the war and—until then—the prisoners are "hostages," effective in keeping those 2,000,000 families from attempting, or encouraging, any active opposition to German actions or demands.

A hundred thousand families are mourning members lost in the fighting. More thousands are known to be wounded in prison camps "somewhere in occupied territory."

Destruction in war, curtailed production, lack of transportation, Government purchases and requisitions and depleted stocks left in the wake of the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 refugees who swept through unoccupied France has caused a severe shortage in numerous articles of food and household necessities.

Face Hard Winter

Ruined and damaged factories, financial and industrial dislocations, absence of skilled workers, closure of borders preventing imports from Switzerland and Spain, the only two neighboring countries, and the British blockade which has stopped all sea-borne foreign trade, combined to make it impossible to replenish stocks of needed goods.

When this correspondent left unoccupied France everyone was getting enough to eat, but the new and strict rationing, designed to conserve as much as possible, made it evident that the French were face to face with an extremely serious food problem this winter.

While the average Frenchman will probably get through the winter all right, there is considerable apprehension concerning infants and children. Severe restrictions in the sale of milk, designed to insure milk for babies and growing youngsters, went into force weeks ago.

The American Red Cross distributed some canned milk in the heaviest populated refugee sections and in Paris, but the available supply in Europe is insufficient. Many have sent their families to the country, especially to farms and villages with dairy cattle.

Severe Rationing Imposed

Meat, cheese, rice, macaroni, coffee, sugar, butter, vegetable and animal oils and soap, are all severely rationed. By saving meat cards for a week one can get a sizeable portion of veal or mutton.

Most other meats have disappeared, most of the beef reportedly going into occupied France to help feed the German Army of Occupation.

Lack or shortage of many foodstuffs has caused housewives to buy substitutes, causing another shortage in the substitute articles.

One day when a new decree had forbidden drinking coffee after 3 p. m., the Vichy newspapers carried news that ration cards had been distributed in Germany entitling Berliners to buy 75 grams of coffee.

On one trip through Southwestern France this correspondent with two other Americans—before soap was rationed—stopped in 20 cities and towns each visiting at least one store hunting for toilet soap. The net result was three bars altogether.

Lack of Laundry Soap

Housewives have to pound their "washing" to make up for lack of laundry soap, and when a shirt comes back from the laundry it's almost in shreds.

Condensed milk, canned fruits, and other imported foodstuffs have disappeared from shops and, because of war and financial conditions, no more is imported. One store in Marseille refused to sell a bottle of American tomato juice because it was their last bottle.

Chickens are going into the pot at such a rate that eggs are growing scarce.

Mines and submarines in the Mediterranean have limited fishing to such an extent that fish was unobtainable even in ports for many weeks and even now rarely reaches inland points.

Now and then a store will get in a limited supply of some of the rationed or scarce articles. A queue of would-be purchasers immediately lines up outside the door patiently awaiting their turn and hoping the supply lasts.

After living in a "ration desert" for months one has an overwhelming desire to walk in and buy everything in sight when arriving in Lisbon with its streets full of shops with windows packed with fresh and canned and packaged goods of every description.

Clothing Stocks Depleted

In Toulouse when one bought a shirt one had to sign up for it with name and address, a precaution against going around to other stores and buying more shirts. Refugees and French Army purchases for demobilized soldiers had drastically reduced all stocks.

Weeks ago one discovered on taking a pair of shoes to be half-soled that there was no more sole leather, and the leather shortage has now caused the Government to make plans for production of "national footwear," utilizing leather substitutes.

Rubber goods of all kinds are unobtainable except in a few cities. Paper of all kinds is scarce and one carries one's loaf of bread in one's hand.

Gasoline is obtainable only with a Government permit and, unless one lives in a city with streetcars, or else bought a bicycle before they were sold out, one walks. Movies, including a few ancient American pictures, are again being shown in the larger cities, but there is no music, dancing, theaters, or other entertainment.

France's coal is mined in occupied territory and transportation difficulties has made it worth its weight in richer metals in unoccupied France. Most houseowners will have to use wood or discover some other substitute this winter and—if they can buy them—pile more blankets on the beds.

ENGLAND
TORBAY HOTEL
TORQUAY
SOUTH DEVON
100 Bedrooms. Private Suites.
Special Terms for Members of H. M. Forces.
Lifts to all floors.
Apply for Brochure "M."
TEL. 2218

HAMMOND'S
have been selling wool since 1821 Owing to the present conditions supplies are difficult to obtain and, while every endeavour is being made to execute orders promptly, unavoidable delays are bound to occur. All orders will be taken in strict rotation.
HAMMOND'S Ltd.
Paragon Sq., Hull

SHOP AT BINNS
for Everything
NINE GREAT STORES
AT YOUR SERVICE

Schofields
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING,
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

Berlin's Heaviest

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP)—British warplanes subjected Berlin to its heaviest aerial bombardment in history last night and early today, loosing explosives and fire-bombs which damaged warehouses, railway lines, apartment houses, and two hospitals.

A terse communiqué said a number of persons were killed and wounded but did not give the total casualties.

The Berlin alarm, which followed three nights of quiet, lasted four hours and 42 minutes. It was exceeded in duration only by the five-hour and eight-minute alarm on Oct. 1.

Fires flared in two sections of the capital at the height of the raid, lighting the sky with a ruddy glow and spreading a pall of smoke, but authorities said they were brought under control before the all clear was sounded.

Throughout the entire alarm there was scarcely a moment of quiet as the raiders roared back and forth across the city and the thud of bombs mingled with the crash of anti-aircraft fire. The cannonading was the heaviest yet heard in Berlin and pieces of shrapnel rained down on streets and rooftops.

The first official statement on the raid issued this morning acknowledged that railway lines and warehouses had been struck but did not locate the targets or estimate the damage.

The communiqué said that among other things hit were two hospitals, various apartment houses as well as storehouses and rail lines. Fires started were said to have been soon brought under control.

Advices from Amsterdam, the Netherlands, via Berlin, said that eight persons were killed in Amsterdam last night in what was described as the heaviest Royal Air Force raid of the war on the city. Several score incendiary and explosive bombs fell, causing much damage.

Smoke Mystery

DOVER, England, Oct. 8 (AP)—A German plane laid down a mysterious white smokescreen along the French coast across from Dover early today. The English Channel was glassy smooth after several days of stormy, invasion-forbidding weather.

Soon after the plane completed its mission, several trawlers and drifters put out from the French shore and moved cautiously westward along the coast. If the smokescreen was laid down to hide this operation, it was a failure for British shore batteries, on the alert for every sign of an invasion move, saw the entire proceedings through powerful field glasses.

Air Class Advanced

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 8 (AP)—A new class of 269 students—largest in history—will be transferred to the Army's advanced flying school at Kelly Field today from the basic course at Randolph Field. Last Friday 234 students were graduated from the advanced school and received their wings and commissions as Second Lieutenants.

British Civilian Heroine

International

Sonia Vera Carlyle Straw

Pictured at her "spotting post," where she watches for the first sign of any air raid by the Germans, is a recent winner of the George Cross, established by King George VI as an award for bravery of civilians. Miss Straw at great risk under fire rescued several persons during one of the numerous raids upon London.

Zhdanoff: Is He Stalin's Heir?

MOSCOW (AP)—The man who sits at Joseph Stalin's right hand these days, in sessions of the Supreme Soviet, is Andrew Alexandrovich Zhdanoff, a comparative newcomer who is already a power in the high councils of Russia.

Only since 1934, when he became secretary of the Communist Party in the Leningrad district, has Zhdanoff been a national figure, and even now, like Mr. Stalin, he is not an official member of the government.

But at the moment, he is generally regarded as most likely heir and successor to the Soviet dictator.

During the last Supreme Soviet sessions in August, when the Baltic States and Northern Rumania were taken into the Soviet Union, he was constantly with Mr. Stalin, and their friendship was displayed for the benefit of the Nation's deputies.

When Mr. Zhdanoff and Mr. Stalin sit side by side at Council sessions they look like father and son. Both are burly in physique, jovial in nature and dark in complexion—Mr. Stalin's hair growing gray, the heir-apparent's still glistening black.

Both wear semi-military gray tunics over their barrel chests. They talk, joke and laugh together at the rear of the party bench in the great, modern Council Chamber of the Kremlin. They rise together to applaud, and sit down together, with the teamwork of two well-trained American football cheer leaders.

Mr. Stalin's place is at the very back of the party benches, on the right of the Speaker's tribune, across from the government benches where sit Premier Molotoff and the other commissars. Next, nearer the front, comes Mr. Zhdanoff, and then other party leaders.

Mr. Stalin's main title is that of General Secretary of the Communist Party. Mr. Zhdanoff holds second place in the party lineup, as chief in Leningrad, the second city of Russia, and from there, it would be only one step up for him to become first in command.

Mr. Zhdanoff's rise has been a quick one.

During the revolution, he was a mere stripling and an obscure worker in the upheaval which brought the Bolsheviks to power. He came into prominence with the passing of the old guard.

Mr. Zhdanoff was born in 1896 at Mariupol in the Northern Caucasus, son of a school inspector.

Jews' Return to France Barred

PARIS, Oct. 2. Via Berlin. Delayed. (AP)—All Jews who fled from German-occupied French territory were forbidden to return today in the first definite regulations of Jews and Jewish business ordered by German military authorities of the occupied zone.

All business houses with Jewish proprietors or directors were instructed to post notices in both French and German before Oct. 31 saying, "Jewish firm."

All Jews were ordered to report for a special census before Oct. 20.

The decree defined as Jews all persons who professed or formerly professed the Jewish religion, or had more than two Jewish grandparents.

Bulgaria Acts

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 8 (AP)—Activities of Bulgaria's 40,000 Jews, representing two thirds of 1 per cent of the population, are to be "restricted" by new legislation which is regarded as a gesture of appreciation to the Axis for aid in regaining South Dobruja from Rumania.

The Jews in Bulgaria are primarily shopkeepers, artisans, and workers. Organized anti-Jewish demonstrations held recently were generally denounced.

'Midgets' Big Aid

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Two thousand midget fire engines are helping to save London from ruin by fire.

At almost any fire these days, the snub-nosed gray little machines may be seen pouring out water as efficiently as their giant prototypes.

Ordered shortly before the war started, the auxiliaries can "turn on a ha'penny," a feature considered absolutely necessary for the dimensions of many London streets.

They pump 500 to 750 gallons of water per minute. The best the big ones do is 1,000 gallons.

Some of the midget engines are self-propelled. The rest are towed by the larger trucks, or, where these are lacking, by taxicabs.

Florida Airbase Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Residents of Cocoa and Brevard Counties united in ceremonies officially commissioning the Banana River Naval Airbase, a unit of the Southeastern Naval Airbase at Jacksonville, recently. The base, located on the Banana River between Eau Gallie and Cocoa, is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Waldo Tullsen. Civic leaders and Navy details participated in the celebration and a motorcade, which followed a luncheon in the Cocoa City Hall, was sponsored by Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. Thirty "specialists" have been detailed at this base as the nucleus of base personnel.

Algerian Jews

VICHY, France, Oct. 8 (AP)—All native Algerian Jews were stripped of the rights of French citizenship under a decree promulgated today. The Jews were given the same status as native Moslems.

The decree suppressed a law enacted in 1870 which gave the native Jews citizenship rights. Exceptions under the new ruling were made for certain combatants in the wars of 1914 and 1939 who received decorations for bravery.

Knox Move Stirs Applause in China

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 8 (AP)—Chinese newspapers gave banner headlines yesterday to the speech of Frank Knox, United States Navy Secretary, declaring the United States will be ready if the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance forces a fight.

The influential, independent Ta Kung Pao said the statement was an indication the United States Government realized the Far Eastern situation had reached the war stage.

The newspaper urged the United States to take the offensive before Japan is able to consolidate its position in Indo-China and declared the complete collapse of Japan would become a certainty if the United States Navy were entrenched in Singapore and Australia, a complete economic and financial embargo were enforced, and at the same time Chinese armies launched a full-scale, general offensive.

Dog Goes to College

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Mary's little lamb, who followed her to school, has nothing on Robert Duffy's dog, Blackie.

The 75-pound mongrel started following his master to high school four years ago, even accompanying him to class, and now is a "junior" at the University of Delaware with an almost perfect attendance record.

Britain Restricts Sale of New Cars

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 8

Henceforth only persons engaged in "work of vital national importance" will be allowed to buy new automobiles, the Ministry of Transport announced yesterday. The step was said to have been taken to increase the number of cars available for export.

Evacuee Group For U. S. Cuts Present Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The United States Committee for the Care of European Children began a retrenchment program today which included the halting of its campaign to raise $5,000,000, and the reduction of its office force to a skeleton personnel.

The moves were the result of a meeting of Directors yesterday at which it was decided to suspend, but not abandon, American efforts to bring child evacuees away from the British Isles, in line with the British Government's decision of Oct. 2, to call off for the winter months the evacuation of children across the submarine-infested North Atlantic.

While the United States Committee's work was independent of the British project, Marshall Field, President of the American organization, said that it was the feeling of the Board that the British decision should be followed, because if one of the Committee's groups of children was torpedoed after the British warning, the Committee, members would feel jointly responsible with the parents. Sixty-nine children were lost when the steamship City of Benares, proceeding under the British program, was torpedoed on Sept. 17.

Fund Plans Revised

The Committee announced that it was undertaking at once a study of how much money would be required for its reduced activities, while a spokesman predicted that the organization would issue an appeal for a sum considerably smaller than the $5,000,000 originally fixed upon, of which much less than $1,000,000 has so far been contributed.

The new amount would be used to assure proper shelter for the children already in the United States under Committee auspices, to care for other children who may reach America by private arrangements, and to assist children already in the Country under private means where the families in charge may prove unable to assume the full financial burden. The Committee hopes to maintain at least the skeleton of its present well-organized fund-raising machine for use as necessity may require.

Whether the Committee effort to charter an American mercy vessel which could be sent for British child refugees under the amended Neutrality Act will be wholly abandoned, will depend on what information Eric C. Biddle, Executive Director of the Committee, brings back from London, a spokesman said today. Mr. Biddle, who has been conferring with evacuation authorities and British officials, will return by the Clipper airplane due to leave Lisbon Thursday. Upon his return the Committee will work out a constructive program to meet present and future needs.

Has Concern for 1,000

It is estimated that from 8,000 to 12,000 children have been sent from Britain to Canada and other parts of the British Empire, while about 3,500 children are in the United States. Of the latter, about 1,000 came in under the auspices of the United States Committee and the others through private arrangements.

The more than 172 local committees throughout the United States are being advised today of the decision of the Board, which numbers among its members Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, Mrs. August Belmont, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Dr Marion E. Kenworthy, Shepard Morgan, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Lady Lindsay, the Rt. Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, and Miss Agnes King Inglis.

Hull Won't Consider Quitting in Crisis

CARTHAGE, Tenn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull advised his home-town newspaper yesterday that in an "international emergency . . . such as exists today," he would not "think for a moment of retirement."

Secretary Hull wrote the Carthage Courier in reply to telegraphic requests by editors Sandy Wood and Sam Neal for a statement on his future plans.

His letter read:

"Naturally, one who has been in the public service as long as I have, even though he enjoys it and the most agreeable associations in it, would contemplate retirement after eight years of the strenuous work of the State Department during that period.

"I, of course, would not think for a moment of retirement if an important international emergency situation should exist, such as exists today. On the contrary, I would tender my services in any and every capacity in which the Government might be disposed to utilize them."

Plane Duck Herder In Court and Fined

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn. Oct. 8 (AP)—Chasing ducks with an airplane cost Paul Wilson, South St. Paul pilot, $10 for "illegally harassing and driving wild ducks."

Young Wilson pleaded guilty in Justice Court, and paid the fine. Game Wardens said they had received numerous complaints that airplanes were being used to herd ducks toward waiting hunters, and emphasized that the practice is strictly against the law.

Thrust Into Balkans by Axis Takes War to East and South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—The entry—whether actual or prospective—of German troops into Rumania emphasizes the steady eastward movement of the war.

The latest Nazi thrust into the Balkans is interpreted here, not merely as an isolated move aimed at obtaining complete control of Rumanian oil fields, but as an integral part of the Axis plans for shifting the storm center of the war east and south.

This scheme by no means stops at the Black Sea, where Adolf Hitler's troops are now or probably soon will be, established. It extends in the broadest sense straight across to the Pacific and beyond.

Allegations in Berlin that Axis troops are being sent to Rumania to forestall British plots to sabotage the oil wells there are dismissed in London as a mere empty pretext, thoroughly in line with the Nazis' excuses for other occupations such as those in Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries.

Training Called Pretense

The Rumanian pretense that the German and Italian troops are no more than experts brought in to reorganize and train the Rumanian Army is likewise not taken seriously.

The fact is that the strategic implications of the apparent Axis intention of seizing the oil wells with the aid of a veritable expeditionary force speak too plainly to permit any of these excuses being acceptable.

These implications may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. The German troops, if they have reached Rumania, must have come either by air or across Hungary, in the latter case establishing a precedent for any future troop movements through that country when the Nazis may desire to make another eastward move. This would imply that Hungary had completely accepted the domination of Germany and been forced to abandon even the barest pretense of neutrality.

2. With mechanized military units, including a fair proportion of aircraft personnel, established in the oil region of Ploesti, Herr Hitler will have at a single stroke put himself in position to (a) threaten Yugoslavia from behind as well as via the Yugoslav-German frontier; (b) exert any necessary pressure on Bulgaria to force it to fall in line with Axis designs; (c) threaten from the air Istanbul and Ankara, neither of which is as far from air bases in Southern Rumania as Berlin is from London.

This would aid Italy's efforts to gain a foothold in Syria.

3. Germany by moving troops into Rumania will have established another potential military frontier with the Soviets.

Russia Sits on Sidelines

Although Russian reaction is awaited with intense interest here, there is no expectation that Moscow will make any countermove.

For the moment the Soviet can be counted on, it is believed here, to adjust itself as best it can to any and all Axis moves without risking any open conflict.

Although German air attacks on Britain have been intensified during the last couple of days after a week-end lull, this renewed rain of bombs has not shaken the opinion of most experts here that the major course of the autumn and winter campaign will be south and east into North Africa, Egypt, and Asia Minor.

The British have good reason to believe that the Nazis are now preparing to take over the whole of hitherto unoccupied France so as to obtain a seacoast on the Mediterranean whence forces could be ferried fairly easily across the Mediterranean via Corsica and Sardinia.

This alternative is now believed here to have been adopted instead of a drive through Spain, although the latter is not entirely ruled out. The actual entry of Spain into the war is now considered more than ever unlikely—at all events during the present phase of the conflict—but the possibility of some sort of compromise allowing German troops and planes to pass through into Spanish Morocco still exists.

London on Way to Shelters At Night for 3,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7 — London's citizen army, the front line shelter-dwellers, are to take up winter quarters under command of a man resolved and empowered to make those quarters comfortable, whatever the difficulties may be—Admiral Sir Edward R. G. R. Evans, popularly known as "Evans of the Broke," nickname earned by gallant service aboard the Broke during the World War.

Making winter quarters comfortable under difficulties is quite a specialty of this distinguished officer who besides holding naval command in many waters has done much Antarctic exploration, having been second in command of Capt. Robert Scott's expedition in 1909.

It has been flippantly remarked that his polar experience fits him particularly for his new job in connection with air-raid shelters, for the onset of winter finds nearly all these retreats utterly devoid of heating arrangements.

A Varied Undertaking

That, however, is only one of the difficulties Admiral Evans has to overcome. He has to cope with the tendency of overcrowding the deep shelters that naturally appear the most attractive, has to see that many now open only in the daytime are available at night also, has to arrange that private shelters are made public wherever desirable, has to ensure that thousands of men, women and children have an opportunity to go to sleep, has greatly to amplify the existing amenities.

Moreover he has to do these things at once—which has been his way of doing anything from the time he entered the Royal Navy in 1897 to the time of being Commander-in-chief at The Nore in 1939, following two years in command of the Africa station to which he went after being Admiral in charge of the Australian Navy for two years.

Admiral Evans, appointed a London regional commissioner for civil defense in the present war, was put in sole control of metropolitan shelters only on Tuesday, but already has accelerated work on all the problems they present.

He now is able to declare that within a few weeks there will be sleeping accommodation in shelters for 3,000,000 persons. Right now three-decker bunks are beginning to give a nautical appearance to some shelters and shelterfolk are beginning to feel nice and snug after all.

Admiral Evans is very much the keen-eyed breezy sailor and a conversation with him left your correspondent the impression upheld by his distinguished record—that he is a man the people feel themselves eager to follow and obey. He is a lively raconteur and a man of keen imagination.

Incidentally the blaze of colored ribbons on his left breast shows him the holder of more medals than any other member of Britain's fighting services. And Londoners probably will be wanting to vote him yet another in the very near future.

Defense Funds Seen For S. C. Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Declaring "it appears to me that enormous sums" will be spent on South Carolina highways under the national defense program, Gov. Burnet R. Maybank added that outside of this expenditure, which will be through the State highway department, he could not visualize how any other State agencies or institutions would be affected by teh billions for defense.

The State Government, with the exception of the highway department, is almost entirely concerned with the operation of educational, charitable and penal institutions, which, obviously, are not eligible to receive any defense funds, the Governor explained.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Fashion's Newest Notes
in
GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS, FURS, MILLINERY, etc., are revealed in the NEW AUTUMN COLLECTION
We invite inspection
CRIPPS, SONS & CO., Ltd.
12/16 Bold Street, Liverpool

LIVERPOOL ENGLAND
"Chef's Special Dishes"
Order one of these delightful individual dishes next time you lunch in
THE
HOUGHTON RESTAURANT
Delicately cooked — beautifully served—and most deliciously appetizing—each one has the carefully-balanced food values of a perfect meal. Ready to your order in a few minutes.
There's always a choice of six dishes on the "Chef's Special" Menu at
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
George Henry Lee & Co. Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

James R.
Ogden
& Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

LIVERPOOL ENGLAND
FOR A. I.
GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Decorative Arts Antiques

An American Fine Home of 1855, Unchanged Since Built

Home Planning And Furnishing

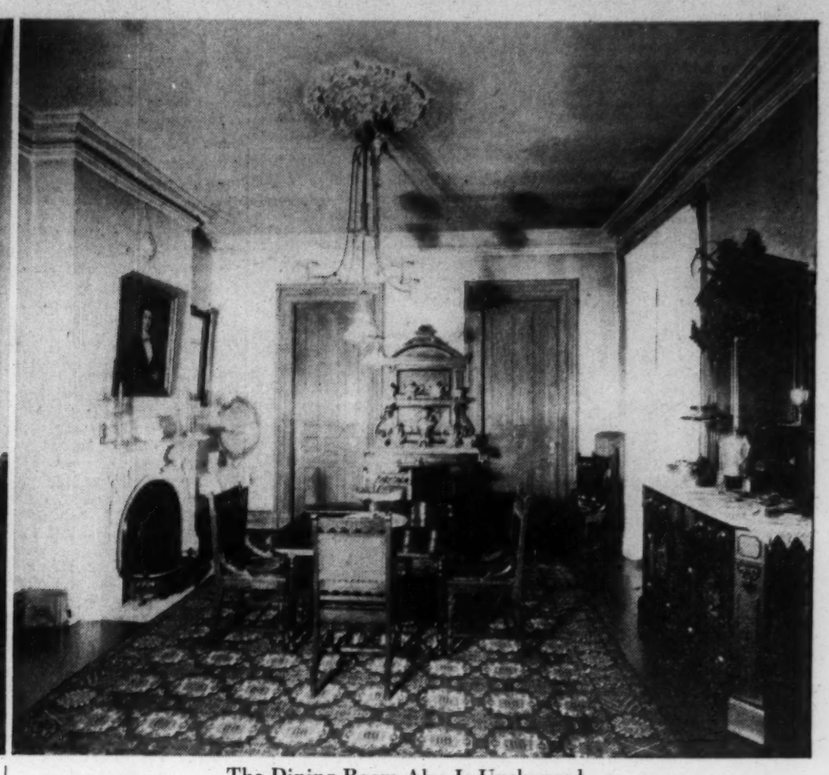
A Tuesday Page

The Double Parlor of the Col. Milligan House, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

This spacious room, 16 by 41 feet, has white walls and heavily molded ceiling in white and blue. The carved rosewood furniture is the Victorian period's, and was made by Elihu Galusha of Troy.

The Milligan House Stairway Hall

Here, too, the ceiling has heavy plaster panels, beneath which the mahogany stairway balustrade extends, even to the cupola.



The Dining Room Also Is Unchanged

The white plastered walls are relieved by doors and woodwork painted to imitate finely grained panels. Two sideboards have white marble tops, matching the carved marble fireplace mantel.

A Notable Victorian Survival of 1855 —A Furnished Saratoga House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Saratoga Springs

It is only through rare and fortunate circumstances that there still stands in this little city a wealthy Victorian citizen's house built in the early 1850's, with complete original furnishings in several rooms, and maintained by a granddaughter of the original owner.

This is the Col. Robert James Milligan residence, on Circular Street, opposite the grounds of Skidmore College. Built of wood, its two high stories and attic give it a spacious appearance, the front roof-line relieved by a pediment and the deep cornice supported by several heavy brackets on each side. High and narrow windows are in pairs, and their strong vertical lines tend to increase the apparent height of the structure, whose first floor rooms have a ceiling height of nearly fourteen feet.

At the time of its erection it was considered to be on the very edge of the village of Saratoga Springs. Now it is about in the center of town and the village has become a city, in title if not in size. The house was finished in the year 1855 for Colonel Milligan and his wife, born Hannah Fletcher. Since then, only the builder's family and descendants have owned and occupied it, a granddaughter, Sarah Fletcher Milligan, now maintaining it. Colonel Milligan's family settled in the 1700's on the highway between Saratoga Springs and Schuylerville, on a tract that came to be known as Milligan's Hill. Upon maturity young Robert left the homestead and engaged in extensive lumber operations, his business taking him and his partners into the timber districts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the then lesser known forests of Ohio and Illinois.

Business correspondence, still on file, gives interesting glimpses into the lumber industry in those days —accounts of freshets, labor problems, current politics and the financial situation of the country. Colonel Milligan's title came through service in the State Militia as his elaborate sword remains to bear evidence.

The Interior Described

Entering the spacious hall, one is faced by the long sweeping staircase with its mahogany balustrade which curves around the landing to the second floor and then up still another flight to the cupola. The contract for the balusters, still extant, calls for one hundred and thirty-four of them. The woodwork throughout the house is of Northern pine, and it is finished, except in the drawing-rooms, in elaborate graining done in tones of taffy color and brown.

The size and graciousness of the large double drawing-room is best shown in the illustration, but a few words of description may clarify the pictures. The walls are of white plaster; the painted white woodwork has now mellowed into ivory. The ceilings — nearly fourteen feet from the floor — are of elaborate white plaster work with a background of blue, which harmonizes with the rich blues found in the flowered carpet and in the porcelain vases on the mantelpiece. A large gilt-frame mirror at the end of the room reflects the entire length of the parlors, while another mirror, in an ornate design of fruits, is over the mantelpiece.

The Corinthian pilasters on each side of the sliding doors are a feature not usually found in a private home, nor is it often that one sees so fine and large a velvet tapestry carpet of that period. It covers rooms more than forty-one by sixteen feet and its roses are still fresh and show no wear after eighty-four years. At the end of the drawing-room hang the portraits of Colonel Milligan and his wife, painted by John Taggart in 1861. Other portraits of them, painted in later years, are in the library across the hall.

Hannah Milligan was one of the careful ladies of her time who saved their receipted bills, and so her little nail-studded trunk in the attic holds authentic and interesting data about the house and its furnishings. The carved rosewood furniture, still wearing its original cherry brocade, was made by Elihu Galusha of Troy, N. Y. His pieces show French influence and are characterized by such fine finish and graceful design that they are finding their way into the museums of the country as well as into private collections.

A Facetious Cabinet Maker

A letter from Galusha, dated July 3, 1856, reads,

"I think Mrs. Milligan will be disappointed in the furniture. She will find it much handsomer than she expects to see it." An extant picture of E. Galusha, as he signed himself, has a hint of a twinkle in his eye, suggested by that sentence.

The pair of small chairs flanking the mantelpiece are signed by Daniel and Hitchins, also of Troy. The stair railing came from the New York shop of Daniel Carpenter of Bethune Street, who did "turning in all its branches." The marble works of Murphy and Dimond, 1052 Broadway, produced the "statuary marble" for the mantels. The gilt cornices came from Kelty Brothers, "importers of brocatelles, satin de laines, cords, tassels and gimp," while the "City Carpet Store" of John Van Gaasbeek of Albany, N. Y., produced the flowered carpet. It would be interesting to know how many of these firms or their successors are in business today.

From Lincoln's Campaign

In the attic may still be seen the paper lanterns with which the house was decorated for a torchlight procession when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States.

Another bit of historical interest is, that the Constitution and Bylaws of the Daughters of the American Revolution were written in the Milligan house. The founder of the D. A. R., Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, was a Saratoga woman, and when she wished help in putting her ideas for the society into legal wording, she went to Robert Fletcher Milligan, the Boy Mayor, and he drafted the bylaws for her.

In this stately Victorian mansion time seems to have stood still for two generations, and a cool finger is laid on the agitated pulse of today. They are peaceful places. The girls in the college across the way from the Milligan house express it in their own way, by saying, "It does things to us."

J. L. S.

The Col. Robert J. Milligan House

A Chair and Sofa of Rosewood in the Milligan Parlor

These are examples of the better class of furniture design of the 1850's and '60's, and stands for the best taste to be found in Victorian styles, as the English copied Louis Phillippe's revival of Louis XV styles.

GOTHAM CARPET CO. INC.
A Source of Beauty and Originality in Woot, Linen and Cotton Rugs and Carpets
Arrangements may be made through your dealer or decorator
Samples gladly sent anywhere
515 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK N. Y. EL. 5-1660

Metropolitan Auctions

New York

Executors of the estate of Mrs. Ellis Hollingsworth, late of Boston, have ordered the sale of its fine French, English and Italian furniture, objects of art, silverware and decorations, to be held at Parke-Bernet galleries, 30 East 57 Street, this city, on Friday and Saturday afternoons, October 11 and 12. Public exhibition will be held week-days from October 5.

French 18th century furniture offers an especially attractive selection of Louis XV carved walnut or laque canapés, bergères, chaufeuses and fauteuils covered in needlepoint or damask. (lacquered sofas; arm chairs; low fireside chairs; broad seated easy chairs)

English furniture includes numerous fine Georgian examples, and there are many decorative objects of comparable quality. There are a group of small gold boxes, one being a wrought card-case with a miniature portrait of Duc d'Orleans. Oriental art objects include rock crystal vases as lamp bases and pottery of Ming and Tang periods.

From several estates have come the American, French and other Continental 19th century paintings, with a group of canvases by earlier Dutch and Flemish masters, which comprise the first public sale of paintings in the present season at the Parke-Bernet Galleries. This will be held Thursday evening, October 10, following exhibition each weekday from October 5.

Authoritative, up-to-date books on early American glass
by Ruth Webb Lee

"Sandwich Glass. The History of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company." Profusely illustrated volume having 200 plates picturing all branches of Sandwich collectibles. First edition sold out. Second edition now ready. $10.00.
"Early American Pressed Glass." Standard reference book in use by libraries. 13th printing. $10.00.
"Handbook of Early American Pressed Glass Patterns." A handy pocket volume containing all of the illustrations used in "Early American Pressed Glass." 212 pages. Heavy paper binding, $2.00. Cloth bound, $2.75. 7th printing.
"Antique Fakes and Reproductions." Exposé of small antiques, with illustrations showing differences between the old and the new. 3rd edition. $5.00.
"Supplement to Antique Fakes and Reproductions." Brings completely up to date the above book. 70 pages, illustrated. 75.
RUTH WEBB LEE
21 Edgell Road, Framingham Centre, Mass.

PAYNEHEAT EXCELS

YOU'LL REJOICE TO LEARN "IT'S TWINS"

Heating *two* rooms or suites is no trouble for the Payne Duplex Furnace. Twin registers deliver circulating warmth from both sides of wall. Cuts heating bills — burns economical gas, your clean, dependable fuel. Fully vented — requires no basement—easy to install. Scores of exclusive features — because it is Payne-engineered . . . and backed by a quarter-century of experience.
Ask your dealer or Gas Company. Or write us.
Payne
FURNACE & SUPPLY CO., INC.
BEVERLY HILLS · CALIFORNIA

Kitchen Quarterback

The air is now filled with cheers, pennants, and prophecies about football games.

The Christian Science Monitor will feature news about quarterbacks, fullbacks and wingbacks. But there's one person who has a greater responsibility than any of these! And that's the lady who does the family buying and capably directs the affairs of the home—the kitchen quarterback.

If she's a wise lady, she studies the advertising pages of The Christian Science Monitor carefully. A little scouting through the advertisements makes her job much easier. For here is accurate information on how to run a home efficiently and economically. . . . Daily "skull practice" with the advertising pages makes All-American kitchen quarterbacks!

October Topics in 'Antiques'

Double purpose furniture is by no means a new idea—the result of modern need for space-saving in the small apartment. This is proven true by Wallace Nutting in his leading article in this month's Antiques magazine. Pictured are two very different armchairs convertible into couch or bed and of mid- or late 1700s. There is a settee that becomes a wide bed and—strangest of all—a Victorian sofa whose back turns over to rest on the ends, making a table top.

In the same issue Harry Hall White records some of the results of his investigations at the site of the old glass-works at Coventry, Connecticut, the subject of this Part I being Railroad Flasks. This enterprise is one of the many operating in small communities during the early 1800s and produced wares now prized highly by collectors.

Old Wall Stencils of Ohio is the topic of I. T. Frary, while H. Lyman Armes writes entertainingly about old ink-pots. George Richardson, a Rhode Island pewterer of the mid-1800s, is one whose activities have long puzzled collectors. Now the matter has been cleared up to a considerable degree by Edward H. West, in another article. "The Editor's Attic" is a feature that has come to rival, in its own way, the New Yorker's "Talk of the Town."

Treatment For Soiled Tiles

When grease or oil is spilled on a hearth made of unglazed tile—which is quite porous—spots are made which are very difficult to clean. If washing with soap and water or ammonia and water does not bring results, kettle-boiled linseed oil is said to be helpful. This is obtainable from your paint store. Many of the best tile dealers use such a treatment when laying unglazed tile. Application of this oil gives the tile a surface impervious to further grease spots at the same time that it mellows the present ones. Several coats of oil, used over a period of time, may make the grease spots disappear entirely.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY
FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

Text of Willkie's Speech in Newark Last Night

By the Associated Press

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8—The prepared text of the talk by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, at Newark City Stadium:

I greatly appreciate the reception you have given me tonight. But I do not take it as a personal tribute. I take it as a tribute to the fundamental principle at stake in this campaign: the principle that our Government—city, State, and Federal—belongs not to a few persons but to all of the people.

You know and I know that America will be safe so long as it is governed by a real count of the real votes of real people.

In the last few months I have seen and talked with millions of Americans. I realize that the Republican Party is ahead of a trend.

This trend is an awakening of the people to a sense of their own power. The people of America are saying: "We don't want anybody to govern us. We want to govern ourselves. We want for ourselves the power (and the majesty) of self-government."

The Republican Party is dedicated to that principle. It wants free votes. Those are the only votes it wants.

On that basis, we are going to sweep this country in November.

Americans by Choice

The principle of self-government is the only asset America started with. We moved on from there. My grandparents, your grandparents, your parents, and many of you yourselves, came here to find that asset. They became Americans by choice because they knew that if they were given a share in government, there would be a better chance for them, and for their children.

That chance still exists. It is still better than any other chance in the world. And the Republican Party insists that every man and woman in America must have it.

Today, in most of great nations, the right of self-government has been lost. Men, individual men in control of political machines, have taken that right away from the people.

Adolf Hitler is such a man. He is not just a man alone, but a man in control of a political machine. He is the head of a party called the Nazi Party. That party reaches down to every district, every block, every house in Germany.

That party, that total political machine, is in absolute control of Germany. You can't make a speech without its permission. You can't vote except the way it tells you. You can't question whether that party is right or wrong.

Recently your New Jersey Legislature tried to install some voting machines in Hudson County. What would happen in Germany if someone tried to do that? Why, the Nazi party would prevent it. To keep you people happy it might give some sort of excuse. It might say that voting machines were too expensive.

I think that excuse sounds familiar to you here in New Jersey.

Principles the Same

And what has happened to labor in Germany? Why, labor has lost its rights. It cannot bargain. It cannot strike. It has no protection against long hours of work. There is no floor under the pay checks. The German workman cannot even choose his own job. He cannot even choose the town that he wants to work in.

The rights of labor are bound to suffer whenever a political machine gets control of government. It is only when the people can speak that labor is safe. Because labor is the people—and the people are labor.

Those personages in Germany who correspond to labor leaders here, or to labor delegates, or to business agents, do not represent labor.

They obey the party, the political machine. They do not take orders from the workers. They take orders from the political boss.

And I think that some of that also sounds familiar to you people in New Jersey.

Believe me, these principles are no different on this side of the Atlantic than on the other side. If we commit the same errors here, we shall get similar results.

Don't fool yourselves. We are committing those very same errors. Right here in the midst of our free country we have political machines just like the Nazi Party. They are operated by little Hitlers.

This morning I toured through Hudson County, one of the most populous in the United States. This county has been dominated for more than 20 years by a political machine and a political boss. Jersey City, the center of Hudson County, has the highest tax rate of any city above 100,000—a rate of $53.13 per thousand on swollen assessments, and I was shocked to see the vacant buildings, the houses boarded up, the empty lots. They are evidence of what happens when the people lose the power to govern. And what else? In Jersey City honest men and women have been beaten and dragged to the ferries and told to leave the city. This has happened to labor leaders. Norman Thomas, the present Socialist candidate for President, was denied the right to make a speech.

Defends Free Speech

I am not in agreement with Mr. Thomas. But I would defend his right to speak as I would defend my own.

I will do the same for every man.

And I will go down the line for the right of every man to cast his own vote—for me or against me.

But where is that right, today, in Hudson County? You know as well as I, that the votes of honest citizens do not count in that part of America. The ballot boxes in that county are stuffed with illegal votes obtained from fraudulent registration lists—votes made out of thin air. The political machine uses them to keep itself in power.

You remember the election of 1937 here in New Jersey. Following that election a legislative investigating committee sought access to the poll books in Hudson County. They were refused. The books were locked in steel vaults. They were guarded. For three years, nobody could get to them.

Then a few weeks ago the Legislature of New Jersey passed a law ordering those books turned over to the superintendent of elections. This law was part of the program of a Republican Legislature to provide for an honest election.

What was the answer given by this political machine to the people's legislature?

Why, the books had been burned.

Why had they been burned? To protect what? To save whom?

Let us speak the words out loud. Those books were destroyed to cover up a crime against the people of New Jersey.

They were destroyed to protect corruption in the very heart of our democracy.

They were destroyed to protect a political machine and a political boss who has taken away from the honest people of Hudson County the right—the democratic right—of self-government.

And who is this man whose political machine corrupts democracy in Jersey City?

Denounces Hague

Who is this man who says who shall speak and who shall not speak in this particular part of America?

Who is this who has said of Jersey City, "I am the law?"

Why, I'll tell you who it is. It's the vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

This is the Vice Chairman—the vice chairman—of the party of the New Deal. Yes, his name is Frank Hague.

I could wish at this moment that I were not speaking to you as a candidate in this election year. If I were not a candidate I could describe without self-interest the tragedy that has befallen one of our great political parties.

I know that there are many here—and I was one of them—who looked forward with great hope to the liberal movement that swept over this Nation in 1932. It is a tragedy that the leader of this movement—the present third-term candidate—should now have among his closest lieutenants a man whose machine had to burn the voting records of the people in order to hide crimes.

By what right can that party—that third term party—any longer call itself the party of reform? Here you have as its Vice Chairman a man who has violated the sacred right of the ballot—and violated the American civil liberties to boot. What claim has the candidate of that party to either liberalism or reform?

Frank Hague isn't the only leader of this new liberalism. Across the river there is the boss of the Bronx. And out in Chicago there is the Commissioner of Sewers. These are the pillars of the New Deal democracy.

We have eye-witness reports. We have photographs of New Dealers, who have been governing us for nearly eight years, seated in conference with these bosses at the Chicago convention to nominate their third-term candidate.

Questions Motives

I ask this question: What deal has the New Deal made with these men? What are they going to deal out to the voters, if elected?

The voice of the sewers isn't in it for love. Neither is the Mayor of Jersey City. These are practical men. They are rich men. Before they act they want to know what they are going to get.

You and I know what kind of deals are made between machine politicians and office-holders. We know that those deals will not work out to the benefit of us, the people.

But the New Deal Party thinks that these men can deliver the votes of the great States of New York, Illinois and New Jersey. They are so confident of the power of these machines that they don't even make an argument. They don't even discuss the issues in this campaign. Their candidate pretends not to know whether his speeches are political or not.

Is any one here so gullible as to think that the third term candidate is paying no attention to politics?

Is any one here so charitable as to think, in the light of the record, that those inspection trips, those dramatic gestures, those suddenly created emergencies are all non-political?

Remember tonight, as we sit here, the world is aflame. Democracy has been crushed upon the Continent of Europe. The men and women and children of Britain are defending democracy with their lives.

The head of the New Deal Party represents us among those nations.

Different Types of Democracy

The head of the New Deal party has had some things to say, recently, about the attitude of Hitler and Mussolini toward our elections in America. Not only has he pushed America close to the wars in Europe and Asia, he now seeks to drag the wars of Europe and Asia into American politics.

He tells us that he, and he alone, represents democracy.

But I say—that he cannot represent the democracy that I stand for while he seeks to perpetuate his power through petty Hitlers right here in our own land!

That is not democracy as the American people know it. That is not the kind of democracy which the Republican Party is fighting for.

That is democracy already on the way to dictatorship.

This is the issue that we Republicans have with the New Deal. The New Deal relies on political bosses. The Republican Party relies on the people.

We are ranged in battle against threatening forces. We are fighting against the forces of Federal spending, Federal patronage, corrupt city machines and smear propaganda.

But we are not afraid of these things, because we have faith in the American people.

Here in New Jersey we have nominated men who will fight for the people with everything they have to give. Get behind your candidate for the Senate, W. Warren Barbour. Get behind your candidate for Governor, Senator Robert C. Hendrickson. These men stand for more than good government. They stand for your power, the power of the people.

Not Afraid of Ballot

You cannot win this fight against ballot corruption by supporting the candidates sponsored by Hague. If he regarded them as a threat he would not be supporting them.

The Republican Party is not afraid of the ballot. Our party is urging all of you to register so that you may vote.

This year at Philadelphia we held a free convention. We now want to hear from the American people in a free election.

I made no deal at that convention. And neither I nor the party will enter into any deals.

We say, come out and vote as free men. Vote against us if you will, but vote the way you want, and not the way some boss tells you to vote.

There are millions of us who stand for the free ballot—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. Our numbers are growing. We are awake to the greatness of the cause that we are fighting for.

This year we shall seize and hold the right of self-government. We say with Abraham Lincoln that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom. It shall not pass into the hands of the unscrupulous. It shall not surrender to ambitious men the precious rights of us who live in it. This is our country—the people's country. We love it. We want it. And we intend to keep it for ourselves.

Out of War Canada to Have An Aircraft-Making Industry

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Canada will have an aircraft manufacturing industry sufficient to supply her own needs in the wake of the current war in Europe.

Just as the World War brought Canada an automotive industry which now exports to all parts of the British Empire, so the necessities of war are giving Canada an airplane production which after the war will largely eliminate the importation of American and British planes, an article in the current issue of Aviation says.

At any rate, by 1941, the article says, Canada's eight aircraft plants should be producing 360 airplanes a month. Today there are 17,000 workers in all fields of aircraft production in the Dominion, exclusive of an assembly company now working on British war orders, sprung from an industry virtually developed overnight.

The Canadian aircraft industry, which has had the tremendous task of producing planes for Britain, the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the Empire Air Training Plan, toneeded for the Empire training plan. One of the main type planes used in the training program, an Avro Anson twin - engined bomber, is being produced by Federal Aircraft, Ltd., a Government-formed organization, the article continues.

Canada is now building most of its own planes and will continue to do so in increasing measure, it is implied by the Toronto Financial Post, a leading Canadian financial weekly, the Aviation article says. Two mistakes are being corrected, the Toronto paper goes on to say. One, to build British type aircraft in Canada, and, two, to make production in Canada absolutely dependent on Britain.

No airplane engines are being manufactured in Canada due to the great cost of setting up such plants, according to the article. The Dominion imports engines largely from the United States, and is understood to share in orders given to the Packard Motor Car Company for Rolls Royce "Merlin" 1,050 horsepower enday has on order 3,800 planes valued at about $125,000,000, with approximately 5,000 more planes gines, which have been coming from Britain, the article says.

India's Air Force

The first batch of pilots for training has already been selected from Indians trained under the civil aviation training scheme just completed by the flying clubs of India, the current bulletin of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, Ltd., says.

A second batch will be selected from Indians who have previously applied independently for commissions and from volunteers who have applied through the flying clubs, the bulletin adds.

At the end of the war it is expected that a large number of officers and men will be required for the peacetime maintenance of the Indian Air Force, the bulletin concludes.

Woman Heads Air Work

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines is getting ready to send out a young woman who will show the women how to make the most of that 40-pound baggage allowance that the air lines permit on each ticket. She is Miss Mary Elizabeth Nutter, head of the newly established women's traffic division of PCA. Miss Nutter will carry the air travel idea to women's organizations everywhere. She may be reached at the company's offices in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Garment Workers Present Pageant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Approximately a thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union participated in a pageant and concert Saturday afternoon and evening at the Madison Square Garden. The program opened with selections by the union's chorus and symphony orchestra directed by Lazar Weiner and Fritz Mahler, respectively.

A mass recitation and dance based on Vachel Lindsay's "The Congo" was performed by negro members of the union. One of the liveliest numbers was "The Franklin D. Roosevelt Way."

The most elaborate production of the show was "I Hear America Singing," in which Walt Whitman's poem served as the motivation for a pageant concerning labor and several of its so-called martyrs, including Sacco and Vanzetti, the Haymarket martyrs of Chicago, and the girl victims in the Triangle fire in New York. The music for the production was based on the Whitman cantata by George Kleinsinger, dramatized by Alfred Hayes. The production was staged by Brett Warren, with a large staff of assistants from the cultural staff of the I. L. G. W. U. Twenty-six I. L. G. W. U. locals were represented.

FREE—All Color
BULB CATALOG
Listing All POPULAR SELECTIONS for Fall Planting!
Send For Your FREE Copy Today
HENRY A. DREER, Inc. 790 Dreer Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

GLORIOUS MIXED TULIPS
For a COLORFUL SPRING DISPLAY
15 STRONG BULBS $1
FREE All Color Bulb Catalog
HENRY A. DREER, Inc. 791 Dreer Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall Good Time to Plant Roses

Fall is considered by some gardeners a good time for planting roses, and plants are often cheaper at this season of the year.

The soil should be fairly rich, very slightly acid, or neutral, and somewhat heavy (clay, rather than sand). With a clayey, soil, however, must go good drainage; this is one of the essentials of successful rose growing.

If the water does not soak easily into your ground after a hard rain, you will need to dig out the space allotted for your roses to a depth of about two feet and place a layer of drainage material there; cinders, broken crockery, small stones, etc. If your soil is not overly rich you will be wise to place a layer of grass sod or grass clippings on top of the cinders. Within a year or two these wil be rotted enough to serve as food when the rose roots reach down into the earth. The soil at the top (if it is not well nourished) should be mixed with about one-third well rotted stable manure. This is especially desirable if the soil is too sandy, or even too hard. Both these extremes need to be built up with humus to improve the texture. If possible, prepare your rose bed several weeks in advance. Where the soil is very poor, it would be worth while to prepare the ground this fall and do your planting in the spring.

Good Soil Enough

You who have excellent garden soil, however, will not need to worry about nourishing your plants the first year. Feed them after that with a winter mulching of stable manure that can be cultivated under in the spring, and one or two applications of commercial fertilizer during the growing season.

Set bedding roses from 18 to 30 inches apart, depending on the manner of growth of the different varieties. A bush or climber will naturally need more room. Dig the hole deep enough to allow full spreadage of roots, and prune those back a little before planting. Be sure that they are kept moist at all times until the plants are in the ground. If they seem a bit dry before you plant them, soak them in a pail of watery mud for a few hours.

If your soil is only a medium garden soil, yet not so poor that it needs a thorough rebuilding, mix a handful of bone meal in each hole before planting the rose bush. This is a slow-acting fertilizer and will not harm the most delicate roots, as fresh manure or some of the commercial fertilizers do when coming into contact with a plant.

Place the plant in the hole so the knob (you can easily discern this as an enlarged growth at the base of the stem where the root begins) is just below the surface. Fill the hole with earth and firm it down around the roots, then water well, allowing the earth to settle about the plant. Add more earth and then more water; then more earth until the hole is filled. Tamp the earth firmly with your foot.

Not Hard to Grow

After planting, prune a bedding rose back to five or six eyes and mound extra earth up to the top to protect it from winter winds and winter heaving when the ground freezes. Climbing and shrub roses can be pruned back, too, with fall planting (to two feet). Protect all adequately this first winter. Lay the canes of the climbing roses on the ground and cover with earth and other mulching material. Remove the mulch gradually in the spring, when the buds begin to swell.

Roses like the sun and should receive it the greater part of the day, preferably from noon on. Do not plant them too near other plants, or trees or hedges; and choose a site that is protected from prevailing winds and rains.

Many people are afraid of growing roses, but they are not hard to grow when once you have the principle in mind. Careful planting to begin with; correct pruning, adequate mulching and early spraying. Even with only moderate precautions you can get some lovely blossoms, especially from shrubs and the hardy climbing types. If you don't want to start out with hybrid teas and the perpetual bloomers, try one or two climbers this year, or a Rugosa rose. Sensible planting and mulching this first year will give them a good start toward a long life.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Brazilian Planes Safe in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Five Brazilian military planes landed safely at scattered points in Argentina Oct. 6 after battling adverse weather over the Andes, in which they had been believed lost for a time.

A sixth plane returned to Santiago, Chile, where all had taken off for Mendoza, Argentina.

The planes, American built, are being flown in stages from California to Brazil.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

"I STAY AT THE Hollywood KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL"

★ Says JAMES H. DOOLITTLE Famed Pilot and Aircraft Executive

Just around the Corner from Everything!

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

M. A. CHARLSTON, Mgr.

Rooms from $3.00 • Suites, Apartments from $8

HOTEL SAVOY LOS ANGELES

Nearest to Everything Downtown

CORNER SIXTH AND GRAND

Half block from Biltmore Hotel

ONE OR TWO PERSONS - From $2.50

No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room

All outside rooms—All with bath

COFFEE SHOP ★ DINING ROOM

★ Garage or Autopark ★

Northern Hotel

$1.00-$2.00

Attractive Weekly Rates

MUtual 1135

2ND ST. at HILL ST. LOS ANGELES

Hollywood's Newest

HIGHLAND HOTEL

Individual Rooms Have Private Patios and Balconies Overlooking All Hollywood

American or European From $2 Daily Weekly and Monthly Rates

NO LIQUOR SERVED

"Internationally Known"

Refined HOTELS AT POPULAR PRICES

Within easy walking distance of Christian Science churches and reading rooms.

$2 WITH BATH. Some at $1.50 without bath

EMBASSY 851 S. GRAND 325 ROOMS A refined, quiet downtown hotel

RITZ 813 SO. FLOWER ST. 200 ROOMS Just a nice friendly hotel... near main shopping district

TERIS 1254 WEST 6TH ST. 250 ROOMS The best hotel value in Los Angeles

STILLWELL 838 S. GRAND 250 ROOMS For years a favorite with travelers

Consolidated Hotels, Inc.

Owners and operators of over 80 hotels and apartments in Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd Los Angeles KIPLING HOTEL famous for its good food

A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Near Christian Science Church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 daily with bath.

Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Hotel-Apartment AVONDALE Centrally Located in Hollywood 1328 N. Cahuenga HO. 1491

Bachelors from $30; singles from $40, doubles from $60 monthly including all utilities. Daily and weekly rates. Attractively furnished; steam heated; switchboard service; sun deck.

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN SAN FRANCISCO'S

NO LIQUOR SERVICE

All Rooms Outside All with Tub & Shower All with Radio

Drive-In-Garage Adjoins on Taylor St

$2.50 - $3.50 FOR ONE

$3.50 - $4.50 FOR TWO

Downtown • TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.

TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

Columbia Hotel

O'Farrell Street at Taylor

SAN FRANCISCO

Most central location. Famous restaurants theatres and shops in immediate vicinity

Christian Science church in same block

Rooms with bath, 2.00—2.50

Rooms with detached bath and shower 1.50—2.00

SAN FRANCISCO'S MOST DISTINGUISHED HOTEL The CLIFT FROM 4.00 H. R. STROH - MANAGER

SAN FRANCISCO HOTEL Stewart

Down Town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 two persons; without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

KING GEORGE HOTEL FIREPROOF

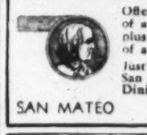
One or Two Persons $2.00 Twin Beds $3.00

All rooms outside and with private bath. Restaurant next door. Tray service if desired.

Centrally Located. Garage Service. Mason Street, near Geary Street SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

California

Hotel Benjamin Franklin



Offering the facilities of a Metropolitan hotel plus the surroundings of a country estate.

Just thirty minutes from San Francisco. Excellent Dining Facilities.

SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

Colorado

The Shirley Savoy DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates Write for Information

COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE

BROADWAY AT 17TH

DENVER COLO OLIN HOTEL

Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist

Room and Bath from 2.00 Single 2.50 Double 4.00 Twin Beds

Dining Room—Prices Reasonable

NO LIQUOR SERVED

Management John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

IN DENVER

Enjoy the air-conditioned bedrooms and dining rooms of The Albany

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

New York City

Many people now stay at The Waldorf who were once under the impression that it was expensive... are you making the same mistake?

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

PARK AVENUE • 49TH TO 50TH • NEW YORK

Minnesota

THE CURTIS HOTEL

Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in MINNEAPOLIS

Rates: One person $2.00 and up; Two Persons $3.00 and up

HOTEL LOWRY SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

- Convenient to the smart Shops, Theatres and Business District
- 4 Modern Air-Conditioned Restaurants—Fine Food—Moderate Prices.
- COMFORTABLE ROOMS—each with private bath and Free Radio Receiver—from $2.00

Lowry Garage in Building

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO

LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

Illinois

Joliet's Best HOTEL LOUIS JOLIET

Recommended by Duncan Hines in "Adventures in Good Eating," also "Lodging for a Night."

JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive

For Residential and Transient Guests who Appreciate Quiet, Refined Atmosphere. Convenient to Churches and Shopping Centers. Garage and Dining Room in Building. Tariffs from $2.50 Daily.

Armour Blvd. at Warwick • KANSAS CITY, MO.

For Gracious Living Hotel PRESIDENT KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO

FOUR FINE HOTELS

IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON CAL

St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL CHASE

Lindell at Forest Park

SAINT LOUIS

THAT'S WHERE TO STAY IN ST. LOUIS

HOTEL Mayfair

DOWNTOWN - REAL FOOD AND SERVICE - NEARBY PARKING - PRIVATE BATH RADIO RECEPTION

Texas

HOUSTON

The Plaza Hotel and Apartments

Dining Room . . . Garage

Rates $2.50 up

5020 Montrose Boulevard

Fourth Church of Christ Scientist Adjoining

DRISKILL HOTEL

300 Rooms of Solid Comfort

Cafe Coffee Shop

W. L. Stark, Mgr.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Quiet and Serenity in New York

Where readers of The Christian Science Monitor like to stop to enjoy its friendly atmosphere and service, comfortable rooms, excellent food. Within easy walk of theatres, fashionable shops, Radio City.

Single from $4—Double from $5.50

Suites from $8. All with Bath

EDMOND COTTY, Manager

HOTEL SEYMOUR 50 West 45th Street New York

COMING TO NEW YORK?

Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel 129 W 44th St. 300 rooms 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."

H. H. Cummings, Mgr.

King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE

Convenient to everything Upstate 600 Rooms Rates, Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50

HOTEL SYRACUSE SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore ATLANTIC CITY

A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates surprisingly reasonable—from $5 European; with meals $8.

Bennett B. Tousley General Mgr.

Washington, D. C.

WILLARD HOTEL MADE GREAT BY THE WORLD'S GREAT

H. P. SOMERVILLE, Managing Director WASHINGTON, D.C.

Virginia

NATURAL BRIDGE of VA.

ONE OF THE SEVEN NATURAL WORLD WONDERS

COTTAGES $1.00 Double Rooms per Person

HOTEL $1.50 and up

NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS

FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL 750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH $3.50 up

The Roosevelt GEORGE V. SILLY, Mgr.

Alabama

the Cawthon

"MOBILE'S MODERN HOTEL"

FREE PARKING SPACE

200 Rooms

Official "AAA" Headquarters

P. C. SENN, Manager

See Also

Hotel and Resort Advertising

Every Friday

The Home Forum

"Mrs. Theodore"

SOME TIME BEFORE I had even contemplated a lecture tour in America, I received a charming letter from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the widow of the great President. She wrote to me about my little books of verse, and told me that her grandchildren had been "brought up on them." She hoped that, if ever I came over to the States, I would let her know and would come to see her. So, when I arrived in New York on my first lecture tour, I wrote to her Oyster Bay address, told her where I was staying, and how much I would enjoy meeting her.

One day, shortly after this, when I was in my hotel bedroom, with the contents of my traveling cases spread in complete confusion over the floor and furniture, as I was at the moment rearranging my baggage in preparation for my coming tour, there came a light tap at my door. I opened it, and saw on the threshold a tall, slender woman dressed in black, with gray hair, bright, friendly eyes and a most engaging smile.

She said nothing for a moment and I, too, stood silent, feeling that she must have come to my room by mistake.

Then: "Are you Rose Fyleman?" she said.

A little astonished, I assented. Yes—I was Rose Fyleman.

"I'm Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt," she said. "May I come in?"

* * *

Being vividly conscious of the horrid disarray behind me, I was covered with confusion.

"Please, please do," I said. "But my room's in a dreadful mess." I hastily began to clear a chair.

"Mayn't I sit on the bed?" said Mrs. Roosevelt. And that was where she sat for the remainder of her visit.

I succumbed immediately and irretrievably. Her manner was so direct and simple, while at the same time she had to perfection that gracious ease of bearing which is the hallmark of a great lady.

"You're not a bit like what I thought you would be," she said, after we had been talking a little while.

I asked what she had imagined I would be like.

"Well," she said, smiling, "I thought you might be one of those quiet little *mousy* Englishwomen."

We both laughed, because, whatever I may or may not be, "mousy" is, I am sure, about the last epithet that could be suitably applied to me.

* * *

Before she left, Mrs. Roosevelt fixed a date for me to spend a night at her house on Oyster Bay.

I met many charming women in the States and paid many delightful visits, but I can remember none that could compare with that one.

I went down in the train, sitting not far away from a handsome, rather unapproachable-looking, white-haired man whose face seemed vaguely familiar; and (arrived at my station) I found that he, too, was traveling up to Mrs. Roosevelt's house in the car that was waiting. We did not exchange a word on the way up. It was not till we were greeted on the threshold of her lovely home by our hostess that I learned that my traveling companion was Owen Wister, the writer, whose portrait I had probably seen in connection with his literary achievements.

That was a happy evening.

Owen Wister's unapproachableness melted almost immediately into a vivacious geniality; and, before we went up to dress for dinner, he asked me whether I would prefer him to put on his ordinary black "Tuxedo" (I think that was what he called it), or his sapphire-blue velvet! You may guess which I voted for, and with what amused enthusiasm. Mrs. Roosevelt told me later that her husband and Mr. Wister, who were close friends, had a habit of wearing colored dinner-jackets, and took a boyish delight in this form of "dressing-up." Certainly the sapphire-blue became its wearer admirably, and added to the gay festivity of the dinner in the great room hung with Roosevelt's big-game trophies.

It was a delightful little party. There were two or three other people present, among them, I think, a sister of Mr. Roosevelt's; but I can't remember the other guests at all distinctly.

What I do remember is that my hostess and Owen Wister and I sat up late, talking of poetry in general and poetry for children in particular.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt recited to me a little poem that she had learned as a child and never forgotten, though she had never come across it since. I have a bad memory for poems (I can remember only two or three of my own), but I had no difficulty in remembering this one. It began—

Two little dogs went out one day,
And it was windy weather,
And for fear that they might be blown away
They tied their tails together . . .

It is a nonsensical little poem, but quite delightful, and has, to my mind, all the qualities essential to good verse for children.

As such, I have many times quoted it in my lectures and have also included it in anthologies. I found out, after I got back to England, that it was written by a Mr. D'Arcy Thompson, who published a little book of verse for children just about the time when Mrs. Roosevelt must have been a little girl. To her, also, I owe my introduction to Stephen Benét's "John Brown's Body." She gave it to me to read when I went up to the quaint, old-fashioned room where I was to spend the night. I was so fascinated by the rhythm and music of the poem that I sat up in bed and read some of the beautiful opening verses aloud. That poem, too, I used to quote from on my tours. It was entirely irrelevant to my subject, but I couldn't resist the pleasure of saying those American verses as a prelude to my talk on English ones, and my audiences never seemed to mind. But, then, audiences in the States are like that. They don't object to a little irrelevance so long as it interests them.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt took me out for a walk the next morning and talked of many things. It's a good many years ago and I don't remember many details of the talk; but I do remember that it was the talk of a wise, thoughtful, broadminded woman. I left the same day, as I had to start off on my tour.

I did not see Mrs. Roosevelt again. I never shall forget her.

ROSE FYLEMAN

Road to Autumn

The spell has broken now—a chill has crept
From midnight through the dawn into the day,
And that which once kept vigil while we slept,
Now walks with summer on her lingering way.
A certain sharpness touches now our faces
With crisp decision, and as yellow leaves
Drift down from still green trees, the distant places
No longer call us from familiar eaves.

The first, faint, pungent scent of rising smoke
Pervades the air; incense of woodsy burning
From the bright, fragrant leaves; not yet the oak,
Still staunch and green, but lighter, golden turning.
Now thoughts of flame upon our own hearthstone
Turn us from lazy hours we have outgrown.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Indispensable
to Personal Advancement

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons, studied daily by Christian Scientists, and read at the Sunday services throughout the world. Published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Periodicals may be bought in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders and remittances for the above may be sent direct to the publisher:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

With Our Knapsacks Through Alsace

I HAVE most delightful memories of a journey I made some years ago through Alsace. Not that insipid railroad-journey which leaves naught behind but the recollection of a country cut by rails and telegraph wires. My journey was afoot, knapsack upon my shoulders, with a good, stout stick for my comrade, and a companion who was not too talkative. The best way to travel; and what vivid memories one retains of all he has seen in that fashion!

Especially of late, now that Alsace is closed against us, all my former impressions of that lost land return to me. What delicious surprises awaited one upon those long rambles through that beautiful country, where the woods raised their dark background like great, green curtains, in the rear of peaceful villages flooded with sunshine! Where, at some winding of the mountains, one would sight belfry-towers and factories, well supplied with streams, sawmills, wind-mills, and here and there some striking figure in unfamiliar costume, darting up from the fresh verdure of the plain.

Every morning we were up with the sun. "Mossié, Mossié! it is four o'clock!" the inn-servant would call to us. We jumped out of bed quickly, and our knapsacks buckled, groped our way down the frail little stairway, over which every step echoed. Downstairs, . . . an early fire was kindling with a crackling of twigs that brought to mind the remembrance of the fog clinging to damp windows. We set out.

It requires an effort at first. At that early hour all the weariness of the preceding night returns. Our eyes, and the air as well, are full of slumber. By degrees the damps of the early dew are scattered, the morning mist evaporates in the sun. Once started, we trudge on. When the heat becomes too oppressive, we halt, and breakfast by a spring, or a brook, and then fall asleep in the grass, lulled by the murmuring of the water. We are awakened by the noise of a big bee which just grazes us, whizzing by like a bullet. Cooler than before, we set out again. After the sun has begun to descend, the road does not seem as long as before. We seek a resting-place, an asylum for the night, and thoroughly weary, fall asleep, sometimes in the bed of an inn, sometimes in a barn left open, at the foot of a haystack, in the open air, disturbed by no other sounds than the murmur of birds, the chirping of insects among the leaves, light, springing steps and silent flocks, all that nocturnal music which, when one is very weary, falls upon his ear as if part of a dream. . . .

Sometimes for whole days we would not enter a single village. We sought the shade of many a coppice, of untrodden byways and delicate thickets fringing the Rhine, spots where its beautiful green waters were lost in marsh land swarming with insects. Through the slender tracery of many a branch we could see the great river for miles and miles, laden with rafts, floats loaded with grass cut on the islands, and seeming themselves like tiny floating islands borne on by the current; farther on, the canal leading from the Rhône to the Rhine—with its long border of poplars, their green tops almost touching each other, reflected in those familiar waters, narrowed, hemmed in by artificial banks. . . .

After we had had enough of zigzag and rambling paths, we would retrace our steps along the white main road which leads straight towards Basle, a cool, refreshing road, shaded by walnut trees—the chain of the Vosges on the right, the Black Forest on the opposite side.—From "Monday Tales," by ALPHONSE DAUDET.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA FEMME AUX CHRYSANTHÈMES": *A Drawing by Edgar Degas*

THE DISTINGUISHED OIL painting, for which this drawing is a preliminary study, is in the Havemeyer Collection in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The painting is known as "The Lady of the Chrysanthemums" and it is notable for the departure from customary composition in portraiture, for Degas placed the model to one side, and gave prominence to the bouquet of chrysanthemums beside which she was seated.

This drawing reveals the patience and dexterity of Degas. Although it is a "study," it possesses the full characterization of a picture considered complete.

When the Hoopskirt Vanished

WORTH WAS THE NAME to conjure with, particularly in the sixties and seventies. Even after the Empress Eugénie had fled, as soon as dressmakers could recover from the Siege of Paris, they were back at their job of gowning the smart world. And truly astonishing to later generations were the designs they made during the artificial seventies and eighties. For if it had been "ag'in natur" for a woman to look like a perambulating pyramid, how much worse to resemble a two-legged camel! . . .

Yet the substitution of one grotesquerie for another did not happen over night. The last five years of the eighteen-sixties was a transition time, during which the hoop was flattened in front and pushed out behind. For thirty years, some form of crinoline or hoop had been an indispensable part of woman's dress; nothing, it seemed, could dislodge it. A paragraph in *Godey's Lady's Book* for June, 1869, sets forth the considered belief of the fashion prophetess: "We are frequently inquired of in reference to hoop skirts whether they are still going to remain in fashion or not. We do not think it can be a matter on which there can be any doubt. Hoop skirts are too comfortable and economical to be readily given up. The fashion may, and in fact will change, but to give them up entirely is not to be thought of. . . . Besides the economy, durability, and healthfulness of the skirts, they have other claims than those mentioned, for in their manufacture are employed thousands of hands, mostly women, who earn from five to twelve dollars a week at this easy work." Yet after six years the hoop had vanished (alas for the thousands of hands!). . . . By 1878 it was possible for a satirical pen to depict as identical the back views of a lady in a long trained dress and a mermaid *au naturel*.—From "Historic Costume for the Stage," by LUCY BARTON. (Boston: Walter H. Baker.)

Dawn: Autumn

A wavering lightness,
a silver feather brushes the lake
with cosmic fronds.
Mountains take
their places in the sky, the cliff
gleams spaceward out of inky pools,
and tree-tops hint of icy ponds below
while lampmen stride among the hills,
putting out the stars.

CURT STORM

Effectual Means of Defense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY, world conditions appear to be so complex that the need to strengthen armed forces seems urgent. Wars, however, can never truly settle human difficulties. Since the ultimate triumph of righteousness in world affairs is inevitable, each individual must contribute his share of right thinking and right conduct toward this great victory.

Humanity is today faced with titanic problems, and men are seeking how these problems may be satisfactorily solved. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 286): "National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled. It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations."

While the strengthening of national defenses is important, should we not give earnest heed to our spiritual armament? World peace cannot be firmly established until men have become spiritually minded and have learned how to love their fellow men. The worthless weapons of greed, cruelty, and oppression must be cast aside as unreal.

Those who have in some measure gained the spiritual understanding of God through Christian Science, and who are therefore striving to live in faithful obedience to His laws, are greatly comforted during these troubled days by the Scriptural assurance (Deuteronomy 33:27), "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." They rejoice in the realization of God's omnipotence and omnipresence.

The Scriptural accounts present many proofs of the availability of God's power to deliver from the various phases of evil. On page 387 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "The history of Christianity furnishes sublime proofs of the supporting influence and protecting power bestowed on man by his heavenly Father, omnipotent Mind, who gives man faith and understanding whereby to defend himself, not only from temptation, but from bodily suffering." Since it is through the understanding of the heavenly Father, divine Mind, that men receive protection and are shielded from harm, it is evident that the truth about God, and His idea, man, must be established in individual consciousness.

When David prayed (Psalms 5:8), "Lead me, O Lord, in thy righteousness," he added (5:11, 12): "Let all those that put their trust in thee rejoice: let them ever shout for joy, because thou defendest them: let them also that love thy name be joyful in thee. For thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous; with favour wilt thou compass him as with a shield."

The Christian Science textbook derives its authority from the Bible, and the practice of its rules affords a perfect means of self-defense. The teachings of Jesus impart spiritual light to human thought whenever the heart is ready to receive Christ, Truth. With the dawning of this great light comes peace.

What are we doing to make sure that our spiritual armament is steadily increasing? What are our true defense plans? The first duty of each one is to reflect the spiritual qualities of Love, in compassion, justice, honesty, moral courage. The Psalmist's declaration (Psalms 7:10), "My defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart," is plain, simple, and easily understood. There can be found no real protection save through obedience to God, divine Principle. Are we striving every day to strengthen our spiritual armor? Are we praying for a higher sense of divine Love? Are we seeking divine guidance in all our affairs, and following God's directions? If so, we are building a strong defense which cannot be shaken.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 176) Mrs. Eddy, referring to "the great crises of nations or of the human race," says: "It is then that supreme devotion to Principle has especially been called for and manifested. It is then that we learn a little more of the nothingness of evil, and more of the divine energies of good, and strive valiantly for the liberty of the sons of God." The true sense of liberty must be won through an understanding of God. Spiritual freedom does not come merely by chance. It is attained proportionately as human thought becomes spiritualized. The greatest safeguard, the strongest shield that one can have, is spiritual understanding, and Christian Science emphasizes the importance of correcting one's thinking in accordance with Truth.

To be employed continuously in reflecting the qualities of divine Mind is the means by which to build a strong defense. The realization that God is good, and the only power, is an invincible shield. And those who have acquired an understanding of God as the only Mind know that evil cannot prevail because it is unknown to God.

While armed forces may at present be required for material defense, the citizens of every land need to awaken to the truth of being, and guard well their spiritual defense, since only in this way can liberty and peace be universally enjoyed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les Moyens de Défense efficaces

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI, la situation du monde est si complexe qu'il paraît urgent de renforcer les armées et les flottes. Pourtant les problèmes humains ne seront jamais vraiment réglés par la guerre. Puisque la justice doit inévitablement finir par triompher sur le plan mondial, chacun doit contribuer à cette grande victoire en pensant et en agissant selon la justice.

A notre époque, l'humanité se trouve en présence de problèmes gigantesques, et les hommes cherchent par quelle méthode ils pourraient les résoudre d'une manière satisfaisante. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 286): "Les désaccords entre nations peuvent et devraient être soumis à l'arbitrage, selon la sagesse et l'équité — et complètement réglés. Toutefois, à l'heure actuelle, les armements navals sont sans contredit une nécessité, pour éviter la guerre et maintenir la paix entre les peuples."

S'il importe de renforcer la défense nationale, ne devrions-nous pas nous préoccuper davantage encore de notre armement spirituel? Pour que la paix universelle s'établisse fermement, il faut d'abord que les hommes aient des pensées spirituelles, qu'ils apprennent à aimer leurs semblables. Il faut rejeter comme étant irréelles les armes méprisables de la convoitise, de la cruauté, de l'oppression.

Ceux qui, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, ont acquis au moins dans une certaine mesure la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et qui dès lors s'efforcent de vivre dans une fidèle obéissance à Ses lois — ceux-là trouvent, au milieu des vicissitudes actuelles, beaucoup de réconfort dans cette affirmation biblique (Deutéronome 33:27): "Le Dieu de tous les siècles est ton sûr asile; ses bras éternels te soutiennent." Ils ont la joie de comprendre que Dieu est tout-puissant, omniprésent.

Les Écritures rapportent maintes preuves de la puissance de Dieu, à laquelle nous pouvons recourir pour être délivrés du mal sous ses diverses formes. A la page 387 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'histoire du Christianisme fournit des preuves sublimes de l'influence vivifiante et du pouvoir protecteur conférés à l'homme par son Père céleste, l'Entendement omnipotent, qui donne à l'homme la foi et la compréhension nécessaires pour se défendre, non seulement contre la tentation, mais encore contre la souffrance physique." Puisque nous sommes protégés et préservés du mal grâce à la compréhension de ce qu'est le Père céleste, l'Entendement divin, il est évident que la vérité concernant Dieu et Son idée, l'homme, doit être établie dans la conscience individuelle.

Après avoir fait cette prière (Psaume 5:9): "O Éternel, dirige-moi dans les sentiers de ta justice," David ajoutait (5:12, 13): "Tous ceux qui se confient en toi se réjouiront; ils pousseront des cris d'allégresse, à jamais. Tu étendras sur eux ta protection, et ceux qui aiment ton nom triompheront en toi! C'est toi, ô Éternel, qui bénis le juste; tu l'entoures de ta bienveillance comme d'un bouclier."

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien s'appuie sur la Bible, dont il tire son autorité; et ceux qui pratiquent ses règles se trouvent en possession d'une méthode parfaite pour se défendre contre le mal. Lorsque le cœur humain est prêt à recevoir le Christ, — la Vérité, — les enseignements de Jésus apportent à la pensée la lumière spirituelle. Avec les premiers rayons de cette grande lumière vient aussi la paix.

Que faisons-nous pour nous assurer que notre armement spirituel augmente sans cesse? Quels sont nos vrais plans de défense? Notre premier devoir consiste à refléter les qualités spirituelles de l'Amour, c'est-à-dire la compassion, la justice, l'honnêteté, le courage moral. "Dieu est mon bouclier; il sauve ceux qui ont le cœur droit," dit le Psalmiste (Psaume 7:11); cette déclaration est claire, simple, facile à comprendre. La seule protection réelle se trouve dans l'obéissance à Dieu, au divin Principe. Tâchons-nous de renforcer chaque jour notre armure spirituelle? Aspirons-nous à un sentiment plus élevé de l'Amour divin, en faisons-nous un sujet de prière? Cherchons-nous en toutes choses à être guidés par Dieu, et suivons-nous les directions divines? Si tel est le cas, nous construisons une ligne de défense dont la force ne peut être ébranlée.

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 176), Mrs. Eddy écrit, après avoir mentionné "les grandes crises des nations ou de la race humaine": "C'est alors que le suprême dévouement au Principe a été spécialement requis et manifesté. C'est alors que nous saisissons un peu mieux le néant du mal et davantage les divines énergies du bien, que nous luttons avec courage pour la liberté des enfants de Dieu." Le vrai sens de la liberté doit s'acquérir par la compréhension de Dieu. La liberté spirituelle n'est pas affaire de chance. On y atteint dans la mesure où la pensée humaine se spiritualise. La meilleure sauvegarde, le bouclier le plus efficace, c'est la compréhension spirituelle; et la Science Chrétienne montre combien il importe que le disciple corrige ses pensées pour les mettre d'accord avec la Vérité.

Lorsqu'on a soin de refléter sans relâche les qualités du divin Entendement, on construit une excellente ligne de défense. Dieu est bon, Il est le seul pouvoir; et celui qui s'en rend bien compte possède un bouclier que rien ne percera. Si l'on est parvenu à comprendre Dieu, le seul Entendement, on sait que le mal ne saurait prévaloir puisqu'il est inconnu de Dieu.

Peut-être faut-il encore pour le moment des armées et des flottes, nécessaires à la défense matérielle; mais les citoyens de tous les pays doivent s'éveiller à la vérité de l'être et maintenir avec soin leur défense spirituelle. C'est là, en effet, la seule méthode qui puisse faire régner universellement la liberté et la paix.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1940 ☆☆R

What City Will Set Fashions?

Supporters of New York and Paris debate in Boston over future of style leadership.

Fashion lights of two worlds dazzled Boston today at the luncheon session of the Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler.

It was Madame Elsa Schiaparelli versus Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, editor of Vogue Magazine, in a friendly debate as to the next city to wear the crown of fashion—New York or Paris. It wasn't an intentional debate at all. Madame Schiaparelli's topic being "How Fashion Ideas Develop," while Mrs. Chase handled the question mark of "America's New Role in Fashion."

Not that Mrs. Chase finished it off with a period of affirmation. She left the question mark with this observation:

"Now, whether America will base her new role on a real couture in the best French tradition with the same exquisite appreciation of fine fabrics, beautiful workmanship, and elegance of line, which characterized the models of the 'haute couture Francaise' and which indeed gave that little group in Paris the right to their title 'high couture,' or whether we shall be satisfied to take our fashions 'off the hook,' so to speak—I mean those excellent, well-designed, well made clothes which characterize the American ready-to-wear industry—has yet to be answered."

It was Madame Schiaparelli who put the period here with a definite "no." She refuses, she declared, to be disturbed over the talk of the "passing" of Paris as a fashion center. "Let me assure you at once, Paris has not 'passed'!" To speak of Paris in the past tense is ridiculous, she maintained.

"The beauty created there over hundreds of years is a religion in the soul of the French. Love of beauty is woven into the fiber of their being. And I know in my heart," said the courageous designer, "that Paris still wears her crown of glory."

Of American manufacturers, she said: "In this country where there is so much wealth, where there is ample to spend on dress, you appear to have educated your clients to buy cheap clothes. Is this your idea of economy? Or, is the profit motive so strong you cannot resist it? If you can prove that cheap clothes are not waste where the customer is concerned, I should like to have the explanation."

Even the men took courage and entered into the good-natured fray a bit, represented by Abbott Kimball who, speaking on "Fashion, the Salesmaker," asserted as "a plain fact" that "we must do without Paris as a fashion creator. For the present at least. And perhaps for a long time to come."

He called for a stock-taking of new conditions, a review of old methods. "It is a crucial time in the history of our country," declared Mr. Kimball, "and a crucial time in the history of American business." J. B. R.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday cloudy; slightly cooler; gentle variable winds tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 56.

Maine: Showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, showers in extreme southeast portion; clear.

New Hampshire: Showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight, Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and cooler, showers in east portion tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with occasional showers over extreme southeast portion, cooler in east portion.

Connecticut: Cloudy and cooler, showers in southeast coast tonight; Wednesday cloudy and slightly cooler.

Rhode Island: Showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy and slightly cooler.

Atlantic Coast

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds over south and moderate southerly becoming gentle variable over north portion late tonight; weather cloudy with occasional showers.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate northwest winds over extreme north portion and moderate south and southwest winds shifting to northwest over central portion early tonight and over south portion late tonight or Wednesday morning; weather overcast with light rain tonight and scattered clouds Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	62	New Orleans	84	62
Chicago	42	42	New York	63	63
Denver	41	39	Norfolk	64	61
Kansas City	43	43	Philadelphia	60	59
Los Angeles	61	59	St. Louis	46	45
Miami	71	65	San Francisco	60	58
Minneapolis	36	36	Washington	57	56

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 8.
B—Minimum, Oct. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:46 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 5:27 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:44 p. m.

Discussing Youth Problems

By a Staff Photographer

At Conference of Boys' and Girls' Workers of Boston

Bay State's Draft Heads To Be Named

Submission of the names of the personnel of Massachusetts' 173 local draft boards for Presidential approval tomorrow was expected at the State House in Boston today.

With establishment of two new boards in Nantucket and Dukes counties announced today, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said he expected to have the list of board members ready this afternoon.

Meanwhile, preparations for Registration Day, Oct. 16, indicated that selective service will disrupt, even though slightly, the scholastic curriculum of Boston and Cambridge students.

Boston school children will have a holiday the day their brothers and fathers sign up for selective service.

Harvard University officials today said registration of approximately 6,000 students will be conducted by volunteers from the faculty of 300, and from the latter's families. Stations will be established at the University and around Cambridge.

The names of the draft boards, who will decide questions of deferment and eligibility for one year's service, will be taken to Washington by Adjt.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson. Governor Saltonstall said he would not release the names pending Presidential approval.

High Recruiting Record Reported For New England

New England is maintaining a high record in Army recruiting and reserve volunters, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commander of the First Corps Area, said at his Army Base headquarters in Boston today.

The record of 2,390 recruits for September, released a few days ago, was officially confirmed today after a check of the recruiting stations.

In addition, General Woodruff reported approximately 1,000 reserve officers of the Army had volunteered for or been called to service in and outside New England. Approximately 400 are on duty at New England posts.

Power to call army reserves "with or without consent" was included in an order of Congress in August. No reserve officer has yet been called without his consent, the General said.

Reserve officers failing to report for duty when called are liable to report to the War Department as absent without leave, disobedient of orders, or as having deserted. Court-martial or discharge from reserve commission may be ordered.

General Woodruff also reported that the 550 vacancies in the enlisted air corps at Westover Field, the new Northeast Army Air Base at Chicopee, Mass., have been nearly cut in half since their announcement 10 days ago. Only 253 vacancies in this service remain.

These are for qualified mechanics or men with a high school education, who may, after 11 months' service, apply for training in the cadet flying corps, an officer's training course.

Army Work Viewed

Sent on a survey of United States Army construction activity in New England, Brig.-Gen. Eugene Reybold today visited First Corps Area headquarters at the Army Base in Boston.

He conferred with Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, and other staff officials. He has no report or comment to make on housing or other construction facilities going on throughout this district.

Salvation Army Drive To Begin With Dinner

A dinner to launch the Salvation Army's 1940-41 annual Maintenance Appeal will be held this evening at the Boston City Club.

The dinner which will be for the workers of the drive will also be attended by Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and the Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin.

Co-operative Planning Urged For Boys' and Girls' Workers

"We are living in a war civilization and we must prepare to accept the social responsibilities which attend this changed situation," Harry Carey, Executive Director of the Greater Boston Community Fund, said today at the opening session of a one-day conference of the Boys' and Girls' Workers of Boston. The object of the meeting at the Y. W. C. A. was to form a co-operative planning and action program.

"We have got to gear up to this war civilization and meet its problems. As social workers, our most important job is to keep up the morale of families and the home," said Mr. Carey. "We must prepare not only to meet the leisure time problem of boys and girls but also the great influx of soldiers and sailors as well as the problem created by the families left at home," he continued.

Stating that this conference was the first city-wide co-operative meeting of Boys' and Girls' Workers of Boston, Gilbert Eaton, who presided at the conference, called for action and not words. "We must have a concerted group action if we are to play a bigger part in recreation and morale planning which lies ahead," he told the Conference.

"If we are to make our work count in the community," Mr. Carey told the social workers representing more than 100 social agencies, "we must make ourselves useful to everybody, not just to our individual organization. Our object must be first and foremost to create more happiness, more peace, more co-operation. Co-operation must be the keynote of everything we do. Without each other all of us and the community itself might be lost."

Following Mr. Carey's address the workers met in a series of round-table discussions dealing with such questions as "How Can We Improve the Recreation Programs for Boys and Girls?" "What Can We Do to Co-ordinate Neighborhood Efforts?" and "How Can Church and Social Agencies Work Together More Closely?"

The luncheon meeting of the Conference was addressed by the Rev. Robert A. Storer of Dorchester whose subject was "Youth Takes a Look at Us." Other speakers and leaders during the all-day session included Prof. Albert Morris of Boston University, and W. Duncan Russell of the Community Recreation Service of Boston.

Woman Grocery Authority Sees No Rise in Food Costs

Food prices will not go up on account of this war as they did during the World War, according to Miss Ellen Pennell, Director of Consumer Relations of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America.

Miss Pennell, who arrived in Boston today to supervise preparations for Women's Day at the New England Food Exposition and Home Appliance Show at the Boston Garden tomorrow, gave as the reason for her confidence in the stability of present prices the fact that the United States has a surplus of foods and is exporting hardly any. Imported foods, of course, will be higher, she explained, but general food costs will not go up.

Miss Pennell, who has been in her present position since the establishment of a Consumer Relations department by the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America last February, was enthusiastic in her praise of New England foods. After all, she pointed out, "you have the oldest and most progressive food industries right here. It is really the home of the business."

New England, she feels, serves foods typical of its traditions, such as Indian pudding and baked beans. In traveling through other sections of the country, Miss Pennell said she found the menus all more or less the same.

Stressing the importance of women becoming acquainted with the food products which they buy and eat, she enumerated three ways in which they may acquire this knowledge: through advertising, through their neighborhood grocer, and through the lapel on the can. Unfortunately, women do not make a practice of reading labels, Miss Pennell finds, and she is all for making women label-conscious. "I am for informative labelling," she declared, "It means the product really has to be of a high standard to meet the description."

Featured speakers at the lively program which has been prepared for Women's Day tomorrow will include Mrs. Heloise Broeg, the "Mother Parker" of WEEI, who will discuss the history of New England's fame as a food center; Mrs. Elizabeth Woody, Food Director of McCall Magazine, who will tell women the inside facts about food buying; Paul Swaffield of the Hood Rubber Company, a leading advertising authority, who will describe how to know food through advertising; and Arthur Motley of the Crowell-Collier Co., who will talk on "Partners in Business."

Miss Pennell, whose career in home economics includes a period of teaching at Iowa State College and as Home Economics Editor of the former Country Home Magazine, will preside. The program will extol "The Romance of New England Industries."

Style Makers Give Tips

Fashion tips from Boston's distinguished guests of fashion fame:

"In Paris, styles are created for the individual. In America, they are created for the masses." . . . Schiaparelli.

"In the final analysis, what really gives verve and flavor to any mode is how it is worn." . . . Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, Editor, Vogue Magazine.

"Never shop with friends!" Schiaparelli . . . and "Never shop in a hurry."

"I wonder why it is so much harder for a man to get his legs into a pair of black trousers and to slip on a dinner jacket than it is to put on a business suit." . . . Mrs. Chase.

"Men go in too much for utilitarian material in their clothes." . . . Schiaparelli.

"It takes a great deal more than mere money to make a really well-dressed woman—it takes time, taste, and knowledge. It can't be done by just rushing in and buying a little ready-made number off a hanger." . . . Mrs. Chase.

Depositors to Get $60,000 From Bank

A $60,000 dividend will be paid commercial depositors in the closed Western Massachusetts Bank & Trust Co., it was announced today by Garrett S. Hoag, director of liquidating banks. The sum will be distributed within the next 30 days, he said, after its disbursal had been approved today by Judge Henry L. Lummus of the State Supreme Judicial Court.

This amount represents a 10 per cent payment on deposits, Mr. Hoag said, bringing the total paid to 64 per cent, or $978,000. Savings depositors have already been paid in full.

Two Choral Singing Courses Announced

Registration and instruction in "Choral Singing for Radio Broadcasting," for eight Tuesday 7:30 p. m. classes, will take place tonight in the Somerville Senior High School. A course will be given by Bart E. Grady, Director of Music in the Somerville schools, under the direction of the State Department of Education's Division of University Extension.

A course in "Choral Singing" under Keith Crosby Brown will be held Thursdays at 7:45 p. m., beginning Oct. 10, in the Old South Meeting House. The fee for each course is $2.

Way to Better WPA Results Is Pointed Out

Towns are urged to make greater use of the state engineers in handling highway projects.

Complaint of inefficient handling of WPA road projects in a number of small towns in Massachusetts with consequent waste is made among private contractors in such communities, and the charge is backed up by certain Selectmen and civic leaders.

Critical contractors urge that more road jobs of the Work Projects Administration in towns and small cities be routed through the engineering staff of the State Highway Department, saying that better use of WPA money could thus be made.

While contractors are frequently hostile to the WPA because of its taking business away from them, in this case the criticism is not pointed at the WPA, but at the local management of its projects. "The WPA money as it comes in here is all right," commented a contractor in one small town. "The trouble grows out of the local lack of competency in the use of it."

The reputed difficulty is principally this:

Many towns do not have on the WPA or locally available men who are skilled in highway construction and so qualified to plan or supervise such projects.

Go Slow, Cost More

Where road projects are planned and carried out incompetently, they generally go slowly and cost more than they should.

Instances of inferior work leading sometimes to expensive mistakes could be avoided, better supervision given, and in the course of time millions of dollars could be saved, it is claimed.

A number of communities are already taking advantage of the facilities of the State Highway Department. The Department tries to help all the towns and cities that ask it for assistance, it is said, but avoids forcing itself on any.

A big volume of WPA road work however continues to be carried on apart from any contact with the Highway Department.

A good sized share of the entire WPA appropriation in Massachusetts is spent on roads. Some cities keep WPA men continuously at work on their roads and sidewalks.

One of the large eastern states is said to call for WPA road work to clear through its highway engineering staff, and this method is reported to be working satisfactorily.

Here in Massachusetts a considerable amount of such teamwork is being done at the request of communities.

$3,500,000 Projects

The Highway Department this year prepared for projects totaling $3,500,000, though it does not now seem likely that much will be expended. In these undertakings, the community asked and was granted a part of the State funds available for road building. The WPA then gave its blanket approval to a group of the projects.

As the community is also required to furnish its share of the costs, this makes a three-way plan of financing. The State and the town become co-sponsors, and the Highway Department supervises the construction.

This is the first time in some years that the Highway Department has gone into such teamwork with the WPA. Projects in process are reported to be going smoothly, due to the first class co-operation between the three agencies.

Contractors say the Department is singularly qualified to lend its aid to such co-operation. Its hundreds of engineers are distributed all over the State, working out of seven field offices besides the headquarters in Boston. Ordinarily it takes but an hour or so for an engineer to get to a WPA job if called.

A selectman from a town in central Massachusetts relates for instance that his community asked the Highway Department for counsel one afternoon and that a State engineer was on hand the next morning. This town sought the assistance of the Highway Department or the County Engineer on its planning of WPA projects before submitting them to the WPA for approval.

Obtained Advice

On a drainage project the town obtained engineering advice without the State contributing any funds. Usually when communities ask for State advice, they also ask for State money. Calls for guidance alone have not been numerous.

Extent to which the Highway Department can give such aid is at present limited. When for example one town requested a complete layout of a street, the Department had to decline, it is reported, because the task would have taken too much time. If all WPA road projects from the smaller communities cleared through the Department, its force would undoubtedly have to be somewhat enlarged.

Road work done by the Highway Department includes everything that goes with roads, also streets and sidewalks, traffic work, drainage, etc. The Department does not put up buildings, and the WPA does no road maintenance work.

Obviously a variety of WPA construction projects outside of roads, in addition to WPA "white collar" projects, would remain for local handling alone.

Commerce Head Praises Parley

Jesse Jones, the Secretary of Commerce, sent the following message to the Boston Conference on Distribution:

Because of the obvious importance of this year's Conference on Distribution, I am delighted to extend my good wishes for the success of the meeting.

As the tempo of the nation's defense program quickens, the burden on our system of distribution will increase immeasurably. I earnestly hope that out of your discussions will come constructive suggestions on how those engaged in distribution can cope with these new responsibilities effectively without impairing the efficiency with which they handle the normal demands of our economy.

Press Warned To Keep Free In 'Emergency'

Every threat to freedom of the press is a threat to freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly, and freedom of private enterprise, declared Edwin S. Friendly, Business Manager of the New York Sun, at the luncheon session of the Conference today.

Speaking on the subject "The Newspaper's Function in a War Economy," Mr. Friendly said, in effect, that the function was a dual one—first, to safeguard those Constitutional rights which wartime conditions jeopardize, and second, to preserve those essential liberties and democratic processes, which bureaucratic Government might encroach upon. He dealt with sources of threats to the freedom of the press, pointing out how the hysteria of crises and actual war might cause apparently innocuous abridgements of rights without which democracies cease to exist.

Confiscatory Threats

Today's version of conscription is an all-embracing one, and it may call for confiscatory threats to private business properties, he pointed out. "As we know, there is no guarantee that such threats will endure only through the period of emergency, crisis or war," he said.

"We have before us the tragic example of one democracy—France—where liberty, equality, and fraternity, are but poignant memories, because the country gave itself up to political chicanery, corruption, and even treason," Mr. Friendly stated.

National unity, so vital to national defense—internal and external—is dependent on the maintenance of an unlowered standard of living, on public faith and trust, on the confidence that is felt only by an honestly informed public, and on constant reminders of our obligations as well as our rights, he said

Role of Newspaper

The newspaper's role in a war economy patently is a many-sided one. On the economic side, it is that chiefly of maintaining unimpaired distribution of those foods, goods, and services necessary to our way and manner of life. At the same time, it serves our economy by maintaining peacetime identities, values, and opportunities.

Private enterprise may employ newspapers in a war economy to conserve their equities, and ultimately to restore such rights as may be relinquished or put in abeyance during such an economy, he maintained. He cited current examples of how newspapers are serving both Government and business, such as the Army's enlistment campaign carried on in newspaper advertising; and the institutional advertising of businesses which have been misrepresented in legislative proceedings.

Registration Count Reaches New High

Registration in Boston has reached a new high and is likely to exceed the figure of 363,940, the all-time high of 1938, by Oct. 16, the last day voters may register, William A. Motley, chairman of the Boston Election Commission, said today.

The figure yesterday was 2,642 of which 1,541 were women. More than 10,600 voters have registered since night registration began on Oct. 2. At the present rate of registration officials expect the final total may reach 385,000.

Bostonians may register any day except Sunday, through Oct. 16, the final date by law for voter registration, throughout Massachusetts. Because this is also registration day for selective service with the United States armed forces, election officials who are responsible for the successful execution of both tasks, are appealing to all unregistered citizens to enroll for voting prior to selective service day.

Citizens who have not registered for voting in communities other than Boston are advised to contact their local election officials for the registration date in their city or town. Most communities have but one or two days scheduled for registration and these vary to suit local conditions.

Time Payment Buyers Now Spending Billions

How millions of Americans are able to enjoy automobiles, radios, oil burners and similar "modern necessities" on credit was told in Boston today. Essential facts learned in the first census of sales finance companies ever taken, and just completed by the United States Census Bureau, were disclosed at the Conference on Distribution.

The large part played by credit in modern marketing has now been measured, according to Vergil D. Reed, assistant director of the United States Bureau of the Census, who came from Washington to bring the first compilations from the decennial census of business for 1939, to the Conference.

Consumers — the public — owe more than $1,000,000,000 in personal or cash loans, and $1,990,000,000 in "sales finance paper" which is in the hands of finance companies and banks—the result of buying on the installment plan —Mr. Reed disclosed.

One special report, just off the press, is being released today, declared Mr. Reed, who brought several copies with him for distribution at the Conference. It is entitled "Sales-Finance Companies and Banks' Holdings of Retail Installment Paper."

2,548 Finance Offices

Because credit is such a vital part of modern retailing, he said, the report is of unusual interest. Practically all of the jewelry, clothing and dry goods sold on the installment plan are financed by retailers, whereas practically all automobiles, and a large proportion of household appliances are financed by banks and sales finance companies who purchase the installment paper from retailers, he said.

This report shows there are 2,548 offices of sales finance companies, and that their purchases of retail installment paper last year, chiefly from retailers "who had accepted it from customers in the form of installment notes or conditional sales contracts, exceeded $1,990,000,000." Banks purchased an additional $750,000,000, Mr. Reed said.

Purchase of automobiles accounted for 73.8 per cent of the holdings of sales finance companies at the end of 1939. The remaining 26.2 per cent was mostly household items, especially furniture, electrical appliances, radios, oil burners, and the like, according to the Census Bureau official. "Less than 2 per cent of it represents time sales of clothing, jewelry, or any of the so-called transitory or luxury items which seem to worry most critics of retail credit," he added.

New York leads all states in the amount of retail installment paper purchased by sales finance companies during 1939. Purchases in the six New England states total $102,504,000 or a little more than 5 per cent, of the United States total.

Annual Pay Roll High

The sales finance industry provides continuous employment for 27,547 persons with an annual pay roll of more than $51,000,000.

"There has never been a time when skilled and precise research has been so needed as now, in the fields of distribution and marketing," he said. The basic facts assembled by the Census Bureau give the most complete business navigation chart ever available, he declared.

Marketing goods to the public in the future, Mr. Reed explained, must be more and more guided by marketing men and sales executives who understand the changing conditions of today. The hit-and-miss system that used to prevail cannot exist any more, he said.

General conclusions reached on the returns for 17 states that have been so far tabulated show that retail sales have increased substantially since 1935 in all of the 17 states, the percentage rises ranging from 12 to as high as 43 per cent. Among the kinds of business which will show substantial gains since 1935, and which in many states will exceed their 1929 sales, are hardware stores and florists.

Mickey Mouse and His Pals Big Aid to U. S. Business

Industry is harnessing a new force to speed up sales, and that force is motion pictures, declared Chester D. Feitel, sales promotion manager of Kay Kamen, Ltd. (Walt Disney Productions), at the Boston Conference on Distribution today.

"This force," he said, "is generating greater power each year, and business is demonstrating increasing ability to direct this energy to the advantage of individual products in many diversified lines.

"The influence of motion pictures on merchandising is a comparatively recent development. Yet, in a few short years, this influence has grown to impressive importance, and it is safe to predict greater expansion of this influence for the future."

Speaking on "Merchandising of Products Relating to Motion Pictures," Mr. Feitel pointed out that motion pictures reach millions of people in every age, and income group, and "exert a strong influence upon the thoughts and actions of the American public."

1,000 Different Articles

Taking Mickey Mouse for an illustration, Mr. Feitel said, "You have all seen Mickey Mouse conquer great giants, fight wild beasts, and scale high mountains in the motion pictures. . . . Mickey's exploits in business are equally amazing, and considerably more significant to this conference."

In fine jewelry, he said, Walt Disney characters are found reproduced in precious metals and real stones, and, on the other hand, in the 5 and 10 cent stores may be seen novelty jewelry based on the same characters. "More than 100 manufacturers are making more than 1,000 different articles, based on the Walt Disney personalities."

In recent years the United States toy industry assumed world leadership, though in 1913, just before the start of the first World War, Germany and other European countries provided about half the toys sold in the United States, he said.

"During this period of transition," he said, "motion picture personalities were introduced in dolls, games, and playthings. Their success was instantaneous, for their appeal on the silver screen was found to be equally potent in toys. With their success, a new era began, in which the United States toy industry produced about $250,000,000 retail sales in the United States in 1939."

In Steady Demand

One of the most serious problems of the toy industry, Mr. Feitel said, is the tremendous proportion of each year's sales, consummated at the year-end holiday season. "Popularity of the Disney characters in motion pictures exhibited throughout the year stimulates interest in toys, of like appearance, and merchants find steady demand for such toys at times when demand for other types of toys is practically nil. Accordingly, motion pictures help to level the dangerous peaks and valleys in the toy industry."

Referring to books, he said the annual sales of all Disney books run into millions of copies. Four publishers produced versions of "Pinocchio," issuing 24 different editions, all from a single feature motion picture production.

In music, the popular hits, including those from "Snow White, and the Seven Dwarfs," have been printed in sheet form, and phonographic recordings made by six companies. Pictures for home decoration have been highly successful, in these personalities, and in fabrics are found the characters, as on glass tumblers and packaging. Bakeries, too, use the characters, and cereal manufacturers use them on the boxes, not to mention advertising displays of some large manufacturers, he said.

Conference Is Told of Watch On Unjustified Price Boosts

Efficiency in marketing must be the watchword of everyone engaged in distribution, said efficiency means keeping a heavy hand on all developments which raise costs unduly, and constantly seeking for improved techniques which will reduce costs, Dr. Nathaniel H. Engle, adviser on distribution, office of the consumer adviser, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, told the Boston Conference on Distribution late yesterday.

Essentially making an initial report of progress upon the work done in attempting to solve problems impinging upon national defense, in the months since the Defense Commission was established, Dr. Engle pointed out that prices of consumer goods are being watched closely, and all evidences that particular prices are getting out of line are investigated carefully.

"Appropriate action will follow any discovery of unjustified price boosts," he said. He deplored the "buy now" campaigns based upon the assumption that preparation for defense inevitably spells shortages and high prices.

"If, as we all hope, total defense is a sufficient safeguard against war, to permit us to remain at peace, we want to make sure that it is a peace which we can enjoy," he said. "We want to foresee and guard against the inevitable day of readjustment from an armament-producing to an armament-maintenance program. There is a vast difference in the requirements of these two stages of preparedness.

"Once total re-armament has been achieved, a substantially smaller scale of operations will be sufficient to maintain our peacetime armed forces on a modern basis. Inevitable readjustments in our economy are thus definitely foreseeable now, and must be faced with a positive program designed to prevent too great a wrench to our business structure in the future," he said.

Big Cranberry Crop to Yield New Products

October is a cranberry harvest month in southeastern New England. This year the cranberry will yield far greater returns than ever before.

For the past 10 years Walter A. Nealy, research supervisor of the Cranberry Canners Inc., of South Hanson has been busy in his laboratory investigating hidden secrets of the red berry which has been for many years famous as a supplement to turkey at Thanksgiving. Today the cranberry has taken on a new importance not only as a food but as a chemical and industrial product.

Recently completed laboratory experiments on the cranberry have revealed nine different acids and by-products which can be put to use in food diet, in cosmetic manufacture, in everyday items such as waterproof shoe polish, chicken and stock feed, and many other uses which have been entirely unknown up until recent months.

Up to the present time Mr. Nealy has discovered nine different by-products from cranberry waste, six of which have a recognized commercial value.

Plans for the setting up of a by-products division at the Hanson plant have been completed for the extraction of waste materials from the berries when they arrive at the packing plant from the bogs where hundreds of pickers and scoopers are employed from six to eight weeks harvesting the crop.

Seventy-five per cent of the cranberries in the world are grown on Cape Cod. The rest are grown in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon.

There are 14,000 acres of cranberry bogs on Cape Cod and in southeastern Massachusetts, and, according to U. S. Government, estimates for 1940 the crop this year will be about 553,200 barrels, with Massachusetts growing about 340,000 barrels.

The industry brings to Massachusetts from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 a year and employs about 5,000 people.

Harvard Willkie Club Arranging Rousing Welcome

A Harvard University Willkie-for-President Club was formed today.

President of the new organization is Theodore J. Fraizer, '41, of Aurora, Nebraska, son of a delegate to the Philadelphia convention who was one of first boosters of the Republican presidential nominee.

The Harvard Club has been formed in time to arrange a rousing welcome for its candidate when he arrives in Cambridge this week end. Headquarters have been set up at 2 Plympton Street, opposite the College library.

"This volunteer movement springs from the immense interest of the Harvard student body in a crucial election, and represents the indorsement by American youth of the principles and program for which Wendell Willkie stands," Mr. Fraizer declared in his first "publicity" statement.

There will be a number of political rallies about the Yard, with as many "big names" as possible, he explained. A drive for registration of absentee voters will put the student backing "into practical effect." Faculty members may be induced to join in debate on campaign issues.

"Things are seldom what they seem
Skim milk masquerades as cream"
W. S. GILBERT

This might well be the theme song of the woman buying a fur coat—UNLESS she goes to a firm known for the unswerving honesty of its representations.

Buy Furs From a Reliable Source

Spaulding & Riedel Inc.
FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Near Berkeley
BOSTON, MASS.

Forty cents* to Portland, Maine,
Thirty cents* to Keene—
Cheap enough for calling friends
All too seldom seen.
*3-minute night and Sunday station rate from BOSTON
TELEPHONE

Parade of the Cranberry Pickers

Scene on a South Hanson, Mass., Bog

Harvesters trundling a string of loaded wheelbarrows across boards on the way to the canning factory.

Willkie's Job in Bay State:

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Just as Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, has tackled the political "tough spots" in other states in his effort to swing the Nov. 5 election, in Massachusetts he is delivering his scheduled addresses on Oct. 11 and Oct. 12 in Bay State industrial cities which four years ago were overwhelmingly back of President Roosevelt.

Some Massachusetts Republican leaders would have steered the Willkie Auto Calvacade around such Democratic cities as Lawrence, which cast 25,428 votes for President Roosevelt and only 6,291 for Alfred M. Landon four years ago, but the Willkie strategy calls for invasion of "hostile" territory as the only effective way of swinging votes.

In this fighting tour Mr. Willkie is making one major speech in Boston, as well as 13 other addresses in other industrial communities throughout the State.

Bay State Sentiment Intense

The three-state New England tour is extremely important to Mr. Willkie, inasmuch as observers believe that unless he can carry New England on Nov. 5 he is facing certain national defeat. This opinion is based on the oft-proved fact that New England harbors some of the most intense anti-Roosevelt feeling in the entire Nation.

Massachusetts is the most important of the six New England states because its electoral vote totals 17, by far the largest in New England. Connecticut, the closest state, has only eight electoral votes.

The Massachusetts political problem is admittedly difficult because in 1936 the State gave Mr. Roosevelt a 174,101 plurality over Mr. Landon. To swing Massachusetts back into the Republican fold, Mr. Willkie must change nearly 90,000 votes.

Of course, many thousands have already changed, with many anti-third term Democrats now in the Willkie lists and many Republicans and independents, who voted for Mr. Roosevelt four years, are now ready to shift.

Attitude to Be Barometer

Bay State political observers will watch closely the reception Mr. Willkie receives in the industrial communities in which he will speak. If his reception is friendly and fairly enthusiastic, they will be ready to place Massachusetts in the Willkie column for Nov. 5. If it is generally hostile, the opinion will undoubtedly be that Mr. Willkie is going to lose Massachusetts and probably the entire election.

The industrial communities in which he is scheduled to speak, with the vote they cast for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon in 1936, are listed to show the type of territory Mr. Willkie is invading for the first real New England campaign of a Republican Presidential nominee since 1928 when Herbert Hoover came here:

	Roosevelt	Landon
Attleboro	3,432	5,094
New Bedford	26,927	10,143
Fall River	28,813	11,181
Taunton	8,485	5,701
Brockton	13,990	12,997
Cambridge	25,917	15,495
Boston	199,504	85,789
Lynn	21,001	16,399
Haverhill	9,413	8,803
Lawrence	25,428	6,291
Lowell	25,766	12,512
Worcester	47,333	30,232
Springfield	32,934	25,778
Pittsfield	11,272	8,301

Talk of Roosevelt Visit

The communities have been listed according to Mr. Willkie's scheduled appearance. Of course, the G. O. P. candidate will be passing through other industrial cities, but the present itinerary does not call for stops in such cities as Somerville and Revere, which are also pro-Democratic.

From the 1936 figures it is indicated that Mr. Willkie, a stronger candidate than Mr. Landon, may be able to change the picture in Brockton, Lynn, Springfield, Haverhill, Pittsfield and some other cities where the 1936 Roosevelt margin was compartively small. Visits to those communities, therefore, are of extreme political importance.

While the Willkie organization plans are being given a final polish, Democratic leaders are beginning to talk of a possible election visit to Massachusetts by President Roosevelt, particularly if Mr. Willkie obviously gains ground here through his Oct. 11 and Oct. 12 tour.

Edgar M. Mills

Cleansers, Dyers, Appraisers

OUR AIM

To give you the *stimulus* of clean, fresh apparel and the *comfort* of satisfaction with a service well rendered.

L. H. DALOZ CO., INC.
EST. 1863
Columbia 2400
11 Humphreys St., Boston
RUGS CURTAINS BLANKETS UPHOLSTERY

Vermont Communists Face Fight for Place on Ballot

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 8—Whether the Communist Party ticket will have a place on Vermont ballots in the November election is expected to be decided soon. A hearing today has been called by Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State, as a result of State-wide protests that many names contained on certificates of nomination were obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, and forgery.

Affidavits from, or personal appearance of, 240 protestants will be necessary to invalidate the petitions which contained a total of 1,387 names as filed with the Secretary of State. Mayor John J. Burns of Burlington, and Vermont units of the New England Yankees, an organization described as "dedicated to patriotic Americanism," have filed formal protests. Action was also taken through the office of Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones, as demands for removal of names from the petitions poured into the capital from every county in which the petitions were circulated. As a result, State's attorneys of the various counties have been receiving affidavits from scores of persons who declare they had no idea they were signing Communist certificates of nomination.

Repercussions from filing of the petitions have been numerous. A delegation from the town of Warren, in Washington County, waited on the Secretary of State one day last week to demand that names of townsmen be removed. Persons who appeared said they signed under the impression they were variously indorsing a movement: To keep the country out of war; to revive the Townsend Plan; to give aid to dependent children and in some cases asserted their names were forgeries. The Warren citizens cited their town's patriotism and support of democracy since the Revolutionary War.

A delegation from Strafford, a town in Orange County, on Friday obtained a certified copy, from the Secretary of State, of a nomination petition containing the name of the town's Representative, J. Guy Huntley. Since Mr. Huntley was renominated by the Republicans in September it was declared an independent candidate would be drafted to run against him in September unless a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. Mr. Huntley says he did not know it was a Communist petition he was signing.

In contrast to the mass of protests received, however, was a letter to the Secretary of State from Walter J. Coates of North Montpelier, editor and owner of Driftwind, a poetry magazine, and President of the League of Vermont Writers, who charged Mayor Burns of Burlington with "witch hunting."

Mr. Coates, who signed the petition, received an honorary degree last June from the University of Vermont.

Should it be shown the necessary number of names on the petitions were obtained by any irregularity of procedure, the Communist Ticket will be declared voided and the Party leaders in Vermont will have failed for the third successive time to obtain recognition as a legal political organization in Vermont.

* * *

Strike Hurts Town

No immediate settlement appears possible of the strike of 175 of the approximately 200 workmen of the Blair Veneer and Plywood Co. They went on strike Friday in the little town of North Troy. With the walkout of all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the American Federation of Labor, on Friday, only 25 non-union workers were left at their jobs.

The Blair Company, one of the largest of its kind in New England, is the principal industry of that rural community and as a result the town's business is at a standstill. Negotiations have been going on for the past seven weeks as agreements have been sought on collective bargaining, wages and hours and working conditions.

Officials of the Blair Company say they have accepted every request made by the union that they could with fairness to themselves. According to the management, there are three main points on which no agreement could be reached. A closed shop, a minimum wage above the rate set by law and a general percentage wage increase on the entire pay roll.

The company said it could not agree to a closed shop because it had several old, loyal employees who did not wish to join the union. The company claims that it has interviewed seven mills in the same line, strong competitors, and has analyzed their wage rates and found that almost without exception the local rate of 34.6 cents per hour, was as favorable. In addition, company officials assert, their plant provides more working hours per week, which with overtime, brings the workers a weekly wage in excess of competitors.

The management has offered, as a compromise, a 54-hour week which means that for 14 hours time and a half will be paid for overtime.

The union officials are requesting a 35 cents per hour minimum wage and a 15 per cent increase in the present average pay roll hourly wage.

For Armed Peace

The Vermont Congress of Parents and Teachers, which closed its annual session at Rutland on Saturday, went on record as favoring peaceful settlement of national and international problems while "aiding in word and deed every effort for national preparedness and defense."

Officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Walter M. Fay of Proctor and Mrs. Ernest Locke, Waits River; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin E. Bristol, Burlington; Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Alvah B. Billings, Rutland; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugo Binghund, Proctor. Mrs. Frank W. Johnson of Rutland holds over as President.

The Congress reported 356 enrolled members.

G.O.P. Women Hear Talks on Willkie

"Wendell Willkie stands for honesty, ability, and faith, and of these the major one is faith," Phillips Ketchum, Chairman of the Willkie Volunteers Committee of Massachusetts, told members of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club at a luncheon today.

Enlarging upon his statement, Chairman Ketchum declared, "Faith in our country means faith that it can continue to grow and produce more for all our people as it has done in the past."

"This," he continued, "is the opposite of the philosophy we have heard so much that all there is to do is to redivide what we have now, as if future growth was an impossibility."

Mr. Ketchum, whose committee is working in co-operation with the Repunblican State Committee, urged all members of the Republican Club to solicit the support of the independent voters. He also reported on the progress of his committee and told of the efforts on behalf of the Republican Presidential nominee.

Wellesley Names Books by Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Publication of books by members of the Wellesley College faculty has marked the beginning of the Committee on Publications' policy of presenting to the public scholarly works on different subjects.

Books already chosen include "Lowell: A Study of Industrial Development," by Prof. Margaret T. Parker, Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography; "The Gentle Hertford," by Helen Sard Hughes, Professor of English Literature and Dean of Graduate Students; and "The Aesthetic of Walter Pater," by Ruth Child, Instructor in English Composition. The first two are recent publication and the latter will appear this month.

Women's Hat Choice Cut to 18

How 18 styles of hats were found to constitute "the Golden Number" from which women actually would select what they wanted, thereby turning an 11-year decline in the general millinery business into increased sales for at least one company, was told at the Boston Conference on Distribution today.

Arthur Stack, sales promotion manager of the Dobbs Hat Co., of New York, told the story of "Sales Increases in a Declining Market," in which a sales sheet that gave all the facts gleaned from complete, national sales analysis, was prepared at the factory and sent to all department-store hat buyers.

It showed the current rating, in popular favor, of each of 18 styles of hats—which ones are finding favor with the public and thereby turning from mere styles into actual fashions, and which are not. It gave the store buyers all the facts as quickly as the box score of a baseball game gives the World's Series facts, he said.

The company produces 30 styles in hats, but urges the retailer to buy only 18 of them. Many women know just what they want in general shape, trim, color, and size, he said, before they come into the store. "We have found that if offered less than 18 styles to choose among, a woman may go away unsatisfied. But if offered more than 18, she may never make up her mind. And there is no appeal from the terrible verdict of the customer who goes away unsatisfied. So, at present, we regard 18 as the Golden Number."

When a style does turn into a fashion and re-orders pour in, then a factory can operate on production schedules, turning out designs that were first produced as an experiment, he said. "The great American public—and nobody else—creates fashions," Mr. Stack said.

Price Control Issue Is Raised At Conference

In Washington today there is a substantial sentiment for government control of any price that may tend to get out of hand, Dr. David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation of Washington, D. C., declared today at the Boston Conference on Distribution. There is much sentiment for general price controls, he said.

Commenting on "Price Behavior and Price Control in World War I and in 1940," Dr. Craig said: "In 1917 our economy had reached peak production, and after a long climb, prices were still rising. It was the fear of further price increases, more than anything else, which led to the imposition of government price control at that time. By the time of the armistice we were repidly leading toward a condition of total control.

"Economic conditions today are in a striking contrast to those of 1916 and 1917. We are far from peak production and the general level of prices has advanced relatively little, since the outbreak of the present war in Europe. Right now, the prospects of numerous shortages are much smaller than in 1917, although we have already begun to strike a few important bottlenecks.

"There is one major difference between the two periods. In 1916 and 1917 our economic machinery was already running at top speed, but today we have a substantial backlog of idle capacity of men and machines unemployed. Economists estimate that we are capable of producing a national income of $20,000,000,000 greater than at present. That was not true of 1916 and 17. The existence of our unused resources is the main reason why prices have not risen during the past year any more than they have."

Christian Science Program Sunday

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF next Sunday afternoon at one o'clock. The subject of his address is: "Citizenship." Helen Young, assisted by Thomas Richner at the organ, will sing, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," by Harker.

This is the first of a series of programs on timely subjects to be given with the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter months.

The series will be given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors. The second program is scheduled for Sunday, Nov. 24, at one o'clock.

Christmas Trees Ready in Canada

Annual preparations in Canada for harvesting evergreen trees for the year-end holiday season, are already under way.

Last year, about 4,500,000 small trees were shipped from Canada to the United States, having a value of more than $500,000, according to the Boston office of the Canadian National Railways. Balsam fir from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec are among the most popular trees in the eastern United States.

The Willkie Itinerary

Following is the complete itinerary of Wendell Willkie during his four-day visit to New England, which commences tomorrow, as released on the Willkie campaign train. Details of his Boston visit were supplied by the Republican State Committee.

Wednesday, Oct. 9

Ar. Stamford, Conn. .... 9:00 a. m.
Mr. and Mrs. Willkie and traveling press detrain for the day; balance of the party remains on the train, which moves on to New Haven, arriving there at 10:20 a. m. (parked for the day on tracks No. 15 and 17).
The day is covered by motor caravan as follows:

Lv. Stamford	9:25 a. m.	
Ar. Norwalk	9:50 a. m.	
Lv. Norwalk	10:05 a. m.	
Ar. Bridgeport	10:50 a. m.	
Lv. Bridgeport	11:50 a. m.	
Slow down through Derby and Naugutuck.		
Ar. Waterbury	1:00 p. m.	(Time will be taken after talk for lunch).
Lv. Waterbury	2:30 p. m.	
Slow down through Bristol and New Britain.		
Ar. Hartford	3:30 p. m.	
Lv. Hartford	4:30 p. m.	(Talk at Bushnell Park)
Slow down through Meriden.		
Ar. New Haven	5:45 p. m.	(Board train). Effort will be made to arrive New Haven earlier if possible.
Lv. New Haven	11:00 p. m.	(On train parked during night at Soundview, Conn., track No. 6).

Thursday, Oct. 10

N. H., N. H. & H.:

Ar. New London, Conn.:	9:00 a. m.	29,640 RP
Lv. New London, Conn.:	9:20 a. m.	
Ar. Westerly	10:00 a. m.	18,000 RP
Lv. Westerly	10:10 a. m.	
Ar. East Greenwich	11:00 a. m.	(Mr. and Mrs. Willkie and press will detrain to auto caravan for day.)
By Auto:		
Lv. East Greenwich	11:10 a. m.	
Ar. River Point	11:30 a. m.	
Lv. River Point	11:45 a. m.	
Ar. Woonsocket	1:15 p. m.	
Lv. Woonsocket	2:45 p. m.	(Lunch at hotel during interval.)
Ar. Attleboro	3:30 p. m.	
Lv. Attleboro	3:45 p. m.	
Ar. Providence	4:30 p. m.	(Return to train for dinner and rest; leave train at 8:15 for racetrack for talk at 9:00. Return to train for night. (Train will leave East Greenwich at 11:10 a. m. for Providence, where it will arrive at about 12:00. Train will park at east end of station, tracks 10 and 11, for the day until time of departure at 11:00 p. m.)
Lv. Providence	11:00 p. m.	(Train will reach Whittenton Junction 40 min. after leaving Providence, where it will park for the night on new line toward Canton Junction.)

Friday, Oct. 11

N. H., N. H. & H.:

Lv. Whittenton Junction	7:55 a. m.	
Ar. New Bedford, Mass	9:00 a. m.	112,097

Mr. and Mrs. Willkie and traveling press will transfer from the train to auto caravan for the day; the train with the balance of the party will proceed to Boston, arriving there at 10:30 a. m., South Station. Train will be switched upon arrival to North Station of B. & M. R. R. Co. and will, after switching completed (about 4:00 p. m.), remain parked for day until time of departure. After a talk at New Bedford, the motor caravan will leave New Bedford at 9:30 a. m., and proceed as follows:

Lv. New Bedford	9:35 a. m.	(by auto caravan)
Ar. Fall River	10:15 a. m.	
Lv. Fall River	10:35 a. m.	
Ar. Taunton	11:15 a. m.	
Lv. Taunton	11:35 a. m.	
Ar. Brockton	12:20 p. m.	
Lv. Brockton	12:45 p. m.	
Ar. Mattapan Sq.	1:00 p. m.	(Drive to Hotel Somerset by way of Blue Hill Avenue, Seaver Street, Columbus Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Newbury Street, Charlesgate East to Commonwealth Avenue. Lunch at Somerset from 1:20 to 2:30.)
Lv. Boston	2:30 p. m.	
Ar. Lynn	3:30 p. m.	
Lv. Lynn	3:45 p. m.	
Ar. Boston	4:15 p. m.	(By way of East Boston through Saratoga Street, Day Square, Chelsea Street, Porter Street, East Boston Tunnel, Cross Street, Hanover Street, Scollay Square, Tremont Street, Boylston Street, Park Square to Hotel Statler for rest and dinner. Mr. Willkie and party will leave the hotel at 7:30 p. m. to proceed to National League Field—radio: 8 to 8:30. The party will go to the train from National League Field.)
Lv. Boston, Mass. (North Station)	11:00 p. m.	

Saturday, Oct. 12

B. & M. R. R.: Ar. Haverhill, Mass.	9:00 a. m.	(Mr. and Mrs. Willkie and press will dertain to auto caravan and train will proceed to Lowell, Mass.)
Lv. Haverhill, Mass.	9:00 a. m.	
Ar. Lawrence, Mass.	9:55 a. m.	
Lv. Lawrence, Mass.	10:15 a. m.	
Ar. Lowell, Mass.	10:55 a. m.	(Reboard train for balance of day.)
Lv. Lowell	11:25 a. m.	
Ar. Worcester, Mass.	1:05 p. m.	RP
Lv. Worcester	1:25 p. m.	
Ar. Springfield, Mass.	2:55 p. m.	CP
Lv. Springfield	3:25 p. m.	
Ar. Pittsfield, Mass.	5:05 p. m.	
Lv. Pittsfield	5:35 p. m.	(Short walk through station to platform for address.)
Ar. Albany	7:30 p. m.	(Leave train in time to reach speaking platform at time of ceremony meeting at 8:30. Return to train for speech at Ball Park, Troy, N. Y.)

Union Man Freed In Extortion Case

Charges of extortion against John W. Lind, Business Agent of the Seafood Workers' Union, were dismissed in Municipal Court when Judge Josph Ripley found no probable cause to hold Mr. Lind for the grand jury.

Judge Riley dismissed the case after an extended hearing, the third proceedings in the past three months. The Union leader was accused of attempted extortion of $2,500 from a group of lobster dealers in Boston on threats of causing labor trouble among their employees.

Earlier charges of making threats and of conspiracy to threaten were dismissed two weeks ago by Judge Jennie L. Barron. The new complaint was then issued. All the court action related to the same case.

The Seafood Workers' Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Employment Seen as Still Main Problem

Unemployment is the most important question in the long run business outlook, declared Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, Harvard University, in discussing "Economic Factors in the Long Run Business Outlook" before the Boston Conference on Distribution, late yesterday.

The national defense program will temporarily postpone the problem of unemployment, he said, "but in the long run it will be aggravated by a Federal budget of about $10,000,000,000 a year which will be necessary to maintain a large military establishment, and to meet other recently acquired obligations of the Government."

The problem of maintaining full employment will be extremely grave. To deal with it effectively, the country will need to do four principal things, he said, as follows:

"1. Drastically modify present tax laws which reward capital handsomely for staying out of private industry, and penalize it heavily if it goes into venture capital.

"2. Abandoning the idea that the way to sell more labor is to charge a higher price for it. During the last seven years we have experimented with the attempt to reduce unemployment by increasing consumer purchasing power through higher wage rates. Although wages are now 10 to 25 per cent above 1929, and the cost of living 15 per cent below 1929, the share of private pay rolls in the national income has dropped from 59.3 per cent in 1929 to 56.4 per cent in 1939.

"3. Doing a better job of price fixing, which means striking a better balance between margin and volume. Although many prices today are low, relative to costs, in normal times most concerns probably price their products too high for maximum profit and employment. This follows from a tendency to underestimate the responsiveness of demand to price changes.

"4. Bringing about a very large expansion of industrial research in order to provide a larger number of attractive investment outlets for the savings of the country, and jobs for the unemployed."

Private Initiative Defended by Arnold

"We are committed to a system of distribution of goods through private enterprise," declared Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, at the luncheon session of the Boston Conference on Distribution today.

"The success of that system depends upon the ability of the consumers of America to use the instruments of government which they have at hand to get the maximum distribution of goods in a free market," he said.

Mr. Arnold explained what can be done to help the consumer by increasing "the distribution of goods under our existing laws, and by pursuing our traditional ideals of an economy of free and independent enterprise." This theory, he said, "is based on the assumption that there is no substantial political group in the United States which will support drastic changes in our economic structure."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m. Additional program, electrical transcription Wednesday, Oct. 9, WDEV, 550kc.

Sweaters and Plaid Skirts
For Sport and Campus Wear
Choice of a great many imported sweaters and skirts in a variety of very smart models.
Attractive JUMPER $10.50
Sizes 36-40
Red Currant
White
Tea Rose
Brown
Natural
and Sea Spray
KILT SKIRT $27.50
MADE TO ORDER
Choice of 36 Clan Tartans in a light weight all wool material. Colors to suit every taste.

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . Boston

Farce at the Wilbur—New Musical Opening at Shubert Tonight

Rags Ragland Betty Hutton Joan Carroll James Dunn Buddy DeSylva Ethel Merman Phyllis Brooks Cole Porter Arthur Treacher

The producer, composer, and various members of the cast of "Panama Hattie," new musical show, coming tonight to the Shubert Theater.

'Lady in Waiting'

"Lady in Waiting," which came last evening to the Wilbur Theater, is that type of comedy which might equally well be described as farce. It moves along the surface from one situation to another, more intent on finding an excuse for laughter, sometimes in the broad vein, than in providing a persuasive plot or characters. Its material has been derived by Margery Sharp from her own novel, "The Nutmeg Tree." How closely it follows the original, those who have read the book can say.

The opening scene is set in a living room, presumably in the south of France, where an English family council is in prospect. A girl, who has been brought up by her grandmother, wishes to secure approval of her betrothal. Her mother, whom she scarcely remembers, has been summoned from London. So too has Sir Willian Warring. From the preliminary conversation it is not too difficult to guess what will follow.

* * *

It is on the mother that the emphasis of the play is centered. In contrast to the speculations of her daughter and mother-in-law about how she presumably has been spending the years since last they saw her, she is discovered in her bathtub in London, fending off debt collectors, disposing of her few belongings for enough to pay her way to France, determined to be a lady but not succeeding very well in either speech or deportment. She is to be seen further amid the difficulties of a Channel crossing, making acquaintances, who it is not too hard to suspect will return to confound her, or, arrived in France, struggling out of one complication into another as she strives without much success to maintain a pose of dignity.

As Gladys George plays the part, she is an addle-pated creature, well meaning—you are assured—but susceptible, who is forever revealing hints of a somewhat tawdry past. She veers from transparent highfalutin which would deceive no one to less elegant phrases, makes a stumbling entrance among her dignified hosts, finds increasing difficulty in explaining the acquaintances she made during her Channel journey, is confronted by one of the Six Flying Genocchios as a suitor for her hand, but finally finds refuge with Sir William, who is convinced that she would be the amusing wife whom he desired.

* * *

It is a somewhat obvious play with strangely assorted characters. Alan Napier as Sir William sets forth the most pleasant of the people who have been assembled. Carol Curtis-Brown as the daughter has an artificial role, and so does Richard Fraser as the not-too-prepossessing young man who would be her fiancé. Leonard Penn as the head of the Genocchio clan, Ethel Morrison as the blunt "Ma" Genocchio, Lenore Chippendale as the grandmother, and Anita Bolster as a hard-bitten maid are among the others in the cast. **E. F. M.**

'Lady in Waiting'

At the Wilbur—Comedy by Margery Sharp based on her novel "The Nutmeg Tree," produced by Brock Pemberton and directed by Antionette Perry. Settings by John Root. The cast:

Anthelmine	Michelette Burani
Susan Packett	Carol Curtis-Brown
Bryan Relton	Richard Fraser
Mrs. Packett	Lenore Chippendale
Julia Packett	Gladys George
Griffin	Anita Bolster
Burns	Paul A. Foley
Rogers	John Parrish
Sir William Warring	Alan Napier
Esme Bellingham	Audrey Ridgwell
Willie Genocchio	Robert Breen
Fred Genocchio	Leonard Penn
"Ma" Genocchio	Ethel Morrison
Joe Genocchio	Richard Gould
Bert Genocchio	George Spelvin

'Pirates' and a 'Jury'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance" occupied Joseph S. Daltry's company and those gathered in the auditorium of the Forty-fourth Street Theater, last evening. As previously, the singing of this Gilbert and Sullivan troupe was its best recommendation. "Trial by Jury" is a cheerful curtain raiser which was distinguished last evening by a leading lady who had been in the chorus of these revivals until last night. She is Mary Roche, who sang The Plaintiff. Miss Roche is a graceful actress and possesses creditable vocal equipment. She is a definite find. The others in the cast are competent, though there is a tendency toward overacting.

This tendency is also noticeable in "The Pirates of Penzance," and especially on the part of the chorus. Mr. Daltry conducts a splendid singing ensemble, but they should stick to their singing. There were a good many amateurish moments during "The Pirates," and the chorus—more particularly the Policemen's Chorus—was not without offense in this matter.

Frank Kierman was restrained and quizzical, "the very model of a modern major general, as Major-General Stanley, except when he attempted to sing that military patter song too fast. As the Pirate King, Walter Tibbetts contributed the other performance of chief merit. Janet Webb, who is more accomplished as a vocalist than as an actress, played Mabel. Miss Webb sang the difficult "Take any heart, take mine," with authority although she seemed to be forcing some of her high notes. The second-act duet between Mabel and Frederick, sung by Carlton Bentley, was exceedingly well done.

Samuel Leve's settings are attractive and appropriate to the style of the production. But "The Pirates of Penzance" is probably not the most successful opera in the Daltry repertory. **J. D. B.**

Problems of Radio Comedian

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fred Allen voiced the eternal problem of radio comedians both in his before-the-radiocast curtain talks and to a group of radio writers last Wednesday at the premiere of his new program series for Texaco. And that is—what next week's show is going to be.

In a pre-radiocast speech salted with the typical Allen humor, Fred told the studio audience at one of the theaters leased by the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York that the tradition of having the comedian appear first on a radio program was probably due to the fact that there was always the possibility that there might not be a radio program next week. On the stage, he said, when a musical show gets set the comedy writers can afford to take a holiday for six months to a year. But not radio comedians.

When we ventured to congratulate him in the period between his first show and the "repeat" show for the Pacific coast which is radiocast at midnight in New York, Mr. Allen deftly turned it down. "I'm 'in' tonight, maybe, but in this business there's always next week's show to figure out."

Three or Four "Spots"

Fred, who is probably the only major radio comedian producing his own 60-minute show, must create comedy routines for three or four "spots" during the hour, he said. There is comedy spot around whatever particular subject he chooses to satirize each week, one around the vocal number and one for the Mighty Allen Players.

As listeners who heard Mr. Allen's premiere show of the season may recall, he adhered pretty much to his tried and true formula. Gone was the "news of the week" routine but in its place was "Grab It or Leave It," a takeoff of Bob Hawk's quiz; a routine with Kenny Baker, soloist of the show in which Fred delightfully confused Jack Benny, with whom he is continually feuding, with "that old comedian, John Bunny." (Jack, incidentally, failed to mention Fred in the premiere of his new season on Sunday); and the Mighty Allen Workshop, a takeoff of CBS's "Workshop" drama.

"Jack," Fred Allen said, "or any other comedian with a half hour can build up a single idea for a broadcast. My program is so cut up by its arrangement that I have to build several spots each week." But this is the way Mr. Allen wants it.

Currently Fred's problems are to find places in his script for Kenny Baker, his soloist, and Al Goodman, his orchestra leader, so that they may take the place which was occupied in public affection by Peter Van Steeden and Harry von Zell in last season's show. Also he is casting around for a substitute for his little quiz. New was Mr. Allen's sponsoring each month an outstanding amateur from Major Bowes' radio hour.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12 meg. 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Violincello Recital by Ferdinand Danyi; "Hungarians as seen by great Hungarian Authors," from short stories by Lajes Gardonyi. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. JLS2, 17.84meg., 16.8m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Berlin—10:10 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Japanese Prints

By Dorothy Adlow

Colored wood-block prints in addition to bronzes, ceramics, jewelry and textiles from the Far East are on display at the shop of John McLaughlin, 23 River Street, Boston.

In Japan, where tradition in art is deeply rooted, the craftsman does not seek novelty with the restlessness of westerners. Japanese print makers are wise, and maybe shrewd, in following their teachers and forebears. They cut the wood block in much the same way it has been handled for centuries. They try to maintain an appropriate balance between decorative and naturalistic; they try to express themselves in a clear and cogent fashion. While the mastery which was the gift of a few early artisans in colored wood block does not seem to lie in the efforts of most contemporary artists, the latter do manage to work with grace and effectiveness.

Mr. McLaughlin has also placed on view some portraits executed in the same technique. The western conventions in personal portrayal have not influenced the Asiatics appreciably as yet, and they feel they can give an accurate pictorial characterization in well-traced outlines and well-modulated colors.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Oct. 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	World Series baseball game	Talk; "Song Time" ....
3:15	"Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service; music	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	World Series baseball game	John Kiley, organist
3:45	Studio music	"Just Plain Bill"..	"Vic and Sade"		"Community Recreation"
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	George Duffy's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	George Duffy's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	George Duffy's Orch.	Junior Fire Fighters....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Hits and Encores"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Talk: music	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"About Us"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music: organ	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music: organ	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Musico": song guessing contest	Stanley Meehan, tenor "Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures Harry James's Orch.	"Curtain Time": quartet; dramatic sk...
8:00	"Court of Missing Heirs"; interviews.	Ben Bernie's Musical Quiz	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; soloist; chorus	Wythe Williams, news.	"Around the Town"
8:15	"First Nighter";	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"
8:30	dramatic sketch	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent," drama	Local sport program
8:45					"About Today": drama.
9:00	"We, the People"	"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"; quiz	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's quiz	Asst. Secy. of War Robert P. Patterson	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	News; speaker	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"; comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz";	Republican speaker			"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers				
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Political talk	Bob Hope: "Prof." Co-	Raymond Gram Swing	"Five Star News"
10:15	Draft talk; music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	lonna; chorus; orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	"Master Works of	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Wendell L. Willkie	Eddie Oliver's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	Music"	"Great Fires of History"	Wendell L. Willkie	"Vagabond's Trail"	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Pearson's Thall's Orch.	Local sport program.
11:15	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double 'V Ranch".	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Baker's Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair"; sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris.	Georgia Mae, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard.	"Garden Rambler"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Oleander Male Quartet.
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Hits and Encores"	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Waltzes of the World"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Highlights, Halftones	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Concert Hall"	Dramatic sketch	"Is Anybody Home"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness.	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	"The Johnson Family"	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	Jack Dalton, songs	hold talk	The Cheer Up Gang	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Organ Interlude	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Homemakers Forum	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Four Ink Spots	Fire Prevention talk...
3:15	Network speaker	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Word Dramas"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadors	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother of Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	George Duffy's Orchestra
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	World's Fair Band	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	World's Fair Band	"Consolairs"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Natl. Guard progr'm	"Superman"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Republican State Comm.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	News Service
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Paul A. Dever, talk	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Religious program
7:45	comedy; drama	drama	"Curtain Calls"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00	"Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Gale Page, J. Ameche in	New England Town Meet-	"Fireside Time"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelley and speaker	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "What	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Is Hitler's Threat to	Sports program
8:45	drama; news	night"; drama	and the Westerners	Religion?"	The Animar Boys
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Roy Shield's Revue	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Wendell L. Willkie	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Roy Shield's Revue	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Wendell L. Willkie	cal Album"
9:30	Baker; Portland	European news; "The	"Mr. District Attorney";	Wendell L. Willkie	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Song of Your Life"	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Robert H. Jackson	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Time and Tempo"	Kay Kyser's College of	Ben Young's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	News of the War	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ben Young's Orchestra	Bruce Wilkins' Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15	News; Swing Club.	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather..	"Football Follies"; quiz	Ensemble Moderne
11:30	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want".....	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	show	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	"Music You Want".....	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	News Service

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Through Oct. 8.

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Palmy in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 3:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy. 2:45, 6:20 10. "Florian," Roland Young. 1, 4:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Wyoming," starring Wallace Beery. 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9 a. m, 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," featuring Tyrone Power. 10:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward and William Naade. 9:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Black Limelight," with Raymond Massey. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:34, 9:05.

State—
"Strike Up the Band," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "The Secret Seven," with Florence Rice. 2, 5:25, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Eskimo Trails," picture made by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.; "Exposing the Drug Racketeers," "Our National Defense," "Movie Dog Stars," "Laurel and Hardy," latest war news and other subjects.

Scollay—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature and Louise Platt. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—
"Crime Does Not Pay," "Death Valley as Vacation Land," "Pinky Tomlin and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Before I Hang," with Boris Karloff. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. "The Most Dangerous Game," with Joel McCrea. 01:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," starring Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:25, 4:45, 8:25. "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman," Jeffry Lynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "South to Maranga." 2 and 8.
Regent: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Challenge." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Five Little Peppers at Home." 6:45 and 7:15.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pride and Prejudice," L. Olivier and Greer Garson. "South of Pago Pago" Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2:10, 5:50, 9:24. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 4:14, 7:40.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Golden Fleecing." Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "The March of Time." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "One Million B. C." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:12, 9:14. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:45, 4:52, 7:54.
Dorchester: "Bill of Divorcement," M. O'Hara and A. Menjou. "Three Faces West." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Man I Married." J. Bennett. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. "Return of Frank James," H. Fonda. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 11:45 a. m., 3:08, 6:28, 9:36. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:24, 4:47, 8:11.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "When the Daltons Rode." 3:03, 7, 9:39. "La Conga Nights." 1:58, 5:31.
Park: "Irene," "Phantom Raider." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:11, 9:11. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy and A. Tamiroff. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. 2:30, 8:15. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 1:55, 5:15, 9:05. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 4, 7:50.
Mystic: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Sailor's Lady," Jon Hall and Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 6:45, 9:50. "New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:06, 8:01.
Orpheum: "Manhattan Heartbreak," Virginia Gilmore. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Young People," Shirley Temple and Jack Oakie. 1:45 and 8. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:22, 6:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Man Who Talked Too Much," Greer Brent. "Golden Gloves." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Gambling on the High Seas," Wayne Morris.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Raymond Massey. "Gambling on the High Seas." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Henry Fonda and Fred MacMurray. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Man I Married," Francis Lederer. "The Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Rhythm On the River," Bing Crosby. "Gold Rush Maisie." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "March of Time."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley.
Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "The Golden Fleecing."

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. 2:08, 8:08. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 3:48, 9:48.
Revere: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. 3:16, 9:36. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "When the Daltons Rode." 2 and 7:45.
Capital and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Manhattan Heartbeat." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Irene." "Biscuit Eater." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "All This and Heaven Too." Bette Davis. "Girl in 313." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Miss Mustang." Wayne Morris and R. Lane. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Enemy Agent." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Caravan," Loretta Young and Charles Boyer. "Girl in 313," Florence Rice. 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 9:10. "Free, Blonde and 21." 2:09, 7:84.
Princess: "Our Town," Frank Craven and M. Scott. 3 and 8:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rhythm on the River," B. Crosby, Mary Martin. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Turnabout." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Torrid Zone," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Rancho Grande," with Gene Autry. 3 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "

Northeastern Hoping for First Win Saturday—Tigers Take Early Lead

Husky Pup Getting Tired Of Boneless Defeat Diet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Out at Huntington Field on Kent Street in Brookline, a big Husky dog to going hungry in his kennel. All this year he has been fed an unpalatable dish of defeats. All last year he had nothing more to gnaw on than an unsavory scoreless tie. And by this time he is more than a little tired of his diet.

Two weeks ago he thought he was going to have a juicy morsel brought back to him from Vermont, but went hungry in his disappointment. Last Saturday he panted in anticipation as American International was pushed all over the lot, but still he was given a 12-0 defeat on his plate.

His master, Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, shook his head in concern yesterday noon at the football writers' luncheon at the Parker House. "I don't know what else we can do," he said. "We have all the statistics in our favor but the right one."

Jimmy, the likable chap from Western Maryland, was slightly in error as to his first statement, for he does know what to do, and has done all in his power to bring Northeastern a victory. His team just seems unable to score, or if it does, then it does not manage to score enough.

Use Any Play

"I could say that the quarterbacking was at fault," he declared, "but when we get in scoring position, any play should go. Why, we only needed a couple of feet on American International's eight-yard line Saturday, but still we missed the first down. At a point like that you should be able to give the ball to the water-boy and a good line charge would make the play work.

"I could criticize the play of my sophomores, we had eight in the starting line-up, you know, but I don't think they played badly. After all, any group of players is bound to make mistakes, sophomores more than any others, and the fact that they did come up with a few has not shaken my faith in them.

"No, I was not entirely satisfied with things Saturday, but at the same time, I was not too disappointed either. I still think those boys can win a ball game and I intend to send them up to Springfield next week end with that very idea in mind."

Has Confidence

It should be pointed out right here and now that Jimmy has no defeatist's attitude. Most emphatically not. He has a world of confidence in his kids, and expects them to break out into a win with each passing game.

If Dunn ever does get his sophomores to clicking, Northeastern had better be regarded highly for the next several years. And Jimmy is sparing no detail in getting them ready. In the first game of the season with Rhode Island State, Jim started six sophs and five veterans. In the second game with Vermont, he started seven sophs. Last Saturday he started eight, and believe it or not, next Saturday he will start nine.

Only Capt. Dean Williams at tackle, and Charlie Abend at guard are upperclassmen, and the backfield which will begin the game is composed entirely of second-year men. It should be pointed out however, that the starting backfield is not necessarily the first-string set, for Dunn has two sets just about on a par and he has to start one of them.

The backfield which will await the opening whistle will be composed of Frannie Murray at wingback, Gunnar Myrbeck at blocking back, Ed Sakovitz at fullback, and Joe Dias at tailback. The other set, which will probably see just as much service, is composed of Eddie Barry at wingback, Phil Sheridan at blocking back, Ronnie Tubbs at fullback, and Jim Shea at tailback. In the second group, Shea is the only sophomore.

Sophs in Line

The second-year men in the line include Onni Waltonen and Jim Reilly at end, Ed Jensen at tackle, Len Erickson at guard, and Dick Grey at center. All of these boys with the exception of Waltonen started against American International, but Dunn could not keep Onni out because of his sterling performance against the Aces.

Maybe those sophomores will turn the trick at Springfield Saturday. The boys certainly have the confidence in themselves. Dunn certainly has confidence in them. And that Husky dog out at the field is feeling that confidence and straining at his chain in anticipation.

* * *

With the exception of Warner Keaney's field goal against them in the first game, the Huskies have had the sad experience of seeing every opponent's score come when they had something to do with the ball. Duke Abruzzi intercepted a Husky pass and ran for a R. I. touchdown. Vermont blocked a Husky punt and fell on the ball in the end zone for the only score of the game. And American International ran a kick-off back to the one-yard line and scored on the next play for one touchdown, and intercepted a pass and ran for the other score.

Four Dates Set For Two-Milers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Tryouts will be completed late this week for the Iowa State College two-mile team, which opens its season Oct. 12.

Three dual meets and a Big Six Conference clash are on the Cyclone schedule, announced Friday by Coach George S. Bretnall. Iowa State will travel to Nebraska on its opening date, then go to Missouri for a second dual contest Oct. 19.

The lone home meet on the Cyclone ticket comes Nov. 2, as Drake University opposes Iowa State. Conference honors will be settled two weeks later, Nov. 16, as the thin-clad athletes again travel to Missouri.

Three lettermen and the same number of numeral winners head the Cyclone squad in its early workouts. The veterans are topped by Capt. Merle Cunningham, a junior. Marvin Haugebak and Lester Rhodes, both seniors, are holders of minor awards.

Don Andrews, Marlowe Burgy and Larry Inman are the numeral men appearing for early workouts.

Tie in Scoring Lead

CHICAGO (AP)—Jimmy Johnston, Washington halfback, moved into a first place tie with Don Looney, Philadelphia end, in the National Football League individual scoring with three touchdowns in the Redskins' last game.

Each has scored 24 points in the same manner—four touchdowns.

The leaders:

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Johnston, back, Wash.	3	4	0	0	24
Looney, end, Phila.	4	4	0	0	24
Hall, back, Chi. Cards	5	3	0	0	18
McAfee, b'k, C. Bears	3	3	0	0	18
Drake, back, Clevel'd	3	3	0	0	18
Isbell, back, Green B.	3	3	0	0	18
Niccolai, tackle, Pitts.	5	0	4	4	16
Hutson, end, Green B.	3	2	4	0	16
Cuff, back, New York	3	1	4	2	16

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:

Oppliger & Frauchiger

and Biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament

„Bäreck"

BERNE

BUFFET DE LA GARE

Well known First Class Restaurant

Luncheons Teas Dinners

Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4

S. Scheidegger-Hauser

ENGLAND

LONDON

MAJESTIC

Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9

4-course Dinner 2/3

Dainty Afternoon Tea with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux

All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatever used. Open daily including Sundays, 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.

143 Kensington High St., Western 6075

Red Raiders Ruin Seasons for Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Red Raiders of Colgate have derived Brown of a perfect season three times in the final game of the campaign. In 1916, after Brown had won seven straight, Colgate stopped Fritz Pollard to down the Bruins 28-0. Pollard had previously had a sensational season, scoring a total of 42 points on successive Saturdays against Harvard and Yale.

In 1926 the Brown "Iron Men" had won eight straight games before being tied 10-10 by Colgate in the season's finale. And in 1932, Brown and Colgate were the only undefeated major college teams in the East when they met in the final game for both, but Colgate again prevailed 21-0 to ruin Brown's season for a third time.

15,107 Rounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Fifteen thousand rounds of golf, an increase of one-third over the previous seasons, were played on the Iowa State college course during the past year, it was announced by Merl J. Ross, business manager of athletics.

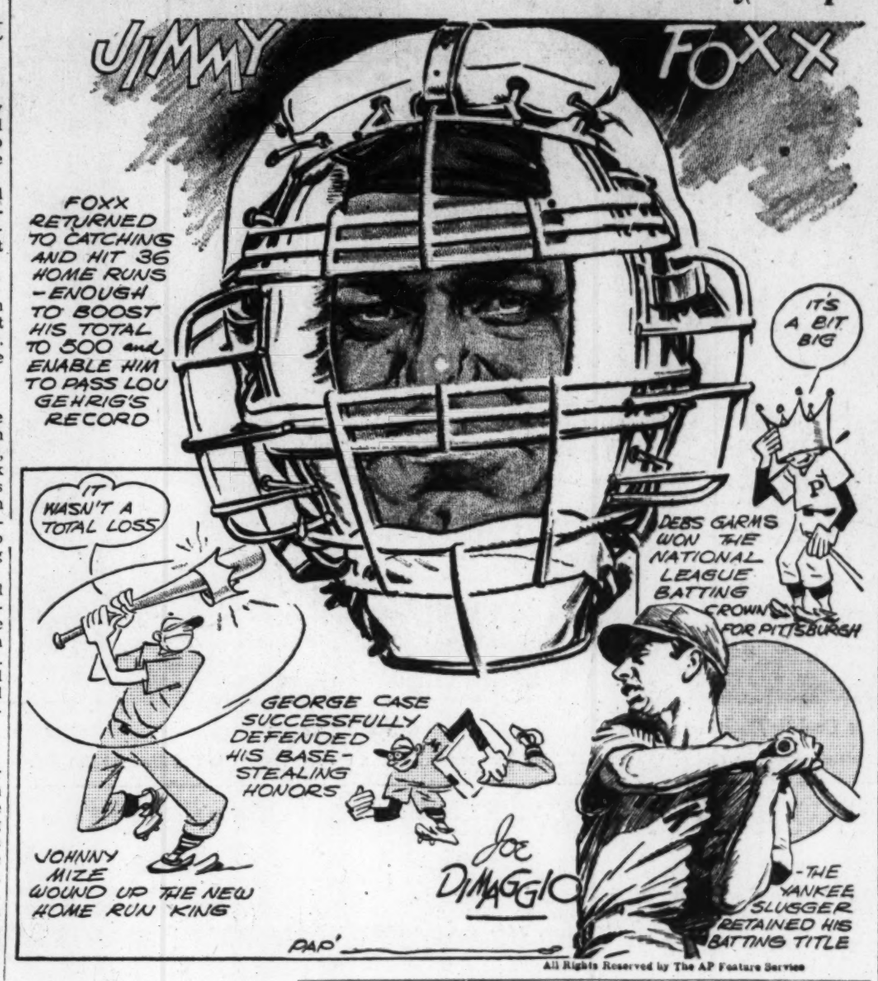
During the 1938-1939 seasons, 10,286 rounds were played on the 5,945-yard recreational course, which has a par of 71 strokes. Billy Hall of Boone, past captain of the Cyclone golf squad, holds the course record with a 68-stroke round.

The 1939-1940 seasons saw 15,-107 rounds played. Largest increase was noticed in the number of student golfers, with 9,879 rounds played. The previous year's student play totaled 5,981 rounds.

Rams Cut Squad

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Rams of the National Football League announce the release of Guards Phil Ragazzo, formerly of Western Reserve; Pete Gudauskas, Murray Teachers, and End Mike Kinek, Michigan State. The move cut the squad to 28 players.

Consolation Prizes —By Pap'


JIMMY FOXX
FOXX RETURNED TO CATCHING AND HIT 36 HOME RUNS - ENOUGH TO BOOST HIS TOTAL TO 500 and ENABLE HIM TO PASS LOU GEHRIG'S RECORD
IT'S A BIT BIG
IT WASN'T A TOTAL LOSS
DEBS GARMS WON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING CROWN FOR PITTSBURGH
GEORGE CASE SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED HIS BASE-STEALING HONORS
JOHNNY MIZE WOUND UP THE NEW HOME RUN KING
Joe DiMAGGIO
THE YANKEE SLUGGER RETAINED HIS BATTING TITLE
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Many big league stars who did not get into the World Series nevertheless can look back on the 1940 season with satisfaction.

Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' slugger, refused to go down with the four-time world champions and again won the American League individual batting championship, becoming the first to repeat since Al Simmons did it in 1930 and 1931.

Jimmy Foxx had a pretty fair year for a 33-year-old veteran. By driving out 36 home runs, Foxx brought his major league life-time total up to an even 500 and topped Lou Gehrig's mark of 494. This still leaves him considerably short of Babe Ruth's 714. For the twelfth consecutive year Foxx batted home more than 100 runs. The season also saw Foxx return to his first love, catching. Jimmy donned the mask to allow Lou Finney to play first base and give the Red Sox more hitting power.

George Case garnered a measure of glory for Washington when he stole 35 bases and successfully defended his base-stealing championship.

In the National League, Debs Garms was not recognized as a contender for the individual batting honors until the last couple weeks of the race. Garms was not a regular until late in the season and fell far short of 400 turns at bat. The National League, however, has no rule requiring 400 times at bat as does the American League, so he has a just claim to the championship.

Clyde Shoun topped his record of pitching in 53 games last year by one and retained the "work-horse" honors.

Johnny Mize topped the National League sluggers with a total of 43 home runs and paced the senior league in driving in runs with 136. Arkie Vaughan scored 112 times to be top man in that department.

World Series Facts

By the Associated Press

The standings:

	W	L
Detroit (AL)	3	1
Cincinnati (NL)	3	3

First Game (at Cincinnati)

	R	H	E
Detroit (AL)	7	10	1
Cincinnati (NL)	2	8	3

Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; Derringer, Moore, Riddle, and Wilson, Baker. Attendance, 31,793.

Second Game (at Cincinnati)

Detroit (AL)	3	3	1
Cincinnati (NL)	5	9	0

Batteries: Rowe, Gorsica and Tebbetts; Walters and Wilson. Attendance, 30,640.

Third Game (at Detroit)

Cincinnati (NL)	4	10	1
Detroit (AL)	7	13	1

Batteries: Turner, Moore, Beggs, and Lombardi, Baker; Bridges and Tebbetts. Attendance, 52,877.

Fourth Game (at Detroit)

Cincinnati (NL)	5	11	1
Detroit (AL)	2	5	1

Batteries: Derringer and Wilson; Trout, Smith, McKain, and Sullivan. Attendance, 54,093.

Fifth Game (at Detroit)

Detroit (AL)	8	13	0
Cincinnati (NL)	0	3	0

Batteries: Newsom and Sullivan; Thompson, Moore, Vahder Meer, Hutchings and Wilson. Attendance, 55,189.

Sixth Game (at Cincinnati)

Detroit (AL)	0	5	0
Cincinnati (NL)	4	10	2

Batteries: Rowe, Gorsica, Hutchinson and Tebbetts; Walters and Wilson. Attendance, 30,481.

Sixth game attendance and financial figures:

Attendance, 30,481.
Receipts, $143,424.99.
Advisory council, $21,513.75.
Clubs and leagues' share, $121,911.24.

Total attendance and financial figures (six games):

Attendance, 255,073.
Receipts, $1,101,023.09.
Players' pool (first four games only) (X), $373,530.56.
Advisory council (X), $165,153.86.
Clubs and leagues' share (X), $562,-039.07.

(X) Does not include share of $100,000 radio rights money.

Seventh game at Cincinnati, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Following the opening of college classes Sept. 20, Syracuse's workouts are now limited to a single late afternoon session. The squad had 14 days of heavy drills before college opened.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Werber Labored Long and Hard

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 8—Billy Werber, once the pride of Duke University, labored long and hard for his chance to star in this World Series. It usually takes a fellow several years to develop into a top-flight big league ball player. Not many of them arrive in that class over night. The average player has to knock around for a while in one of the toughest competitive fields in the world. Then, one day when the critics are looking the other way, he blossoms into a star.

It was that way with Bill Werber. He was an outstanding infielder in collegiate circles. The Yankees signed him and moved him among Albany, Toledo, Newark and Buffalo over a two-year stretch, and when he finally reached Yankee Stadium, the shortstop job was thought to be his. It was only Frank Crosetti's second year, and some of the boys figured that McCarthy would send Frank back for more seasoning and give his Duke product the post.

Sold to Red Sox

According to training camp gossip, Werber out-hustled everyone on the Yankee team. He was fast as lightning. He could throw bullets across the infield. No one worked harder through the conditioning period. But on the homeward journey, the club announced his sale to the Red Sox.

Billy spent four so-so years in Boston, during which time he played shortstop and third base for Bucky Harris. The Sox later traded him to the Athletics for Pinky Higgins and in March of last year the A's shipped Bill along to the league-leading Reds by the waiver route. The waiver route not exactly being a compliment to the player, it seemed that Werber's big league career might be building up to a sudden and disappointing letdown. Perhaps he was one of those players who could star in the higher minors, yet lacked that extra something which makes a 154-game star in the majors.

Lead-Off Man

However, it is no secret in diamond circles that Werber is one of Bill McKechnie's key men in this two-year pennant drive. With the Red Sox and Athletics he never stopped trying, yet made a lot of errors. But under the guidance of McKechnie he quickly rocketed to stardom. Werber is the number one lead-off man in the National League, as Del Baker's Tigers can now testify. Billy has fallen in with the winning Cincinnati pace—played a brilliant defensive game at the far turn and given McKechnie a speedster with a good pair of batting eyes at the head of the order.

Before yesterday's battle at Crosley Field, I asked Werber if he thought he had gone a long way since those early days with the Red Sox.

"Yes, I suppose I have," Billy answered, as he warmed up in front of the Reds' dugout. "I hit well at Boston, but Bucky Harris decided I couldn't play shortstop and shifted me to third base. It was the best thing that ever happened to me. I owe Bucky a lot for that chance.

Confidence Back

"I had made a flock of errors at short. I think I used to fight the ball. I was erratic most of the time, particularly when there was a runner on first base and I knew there was a chance to make a double play. I'd blow higher than a kite. But my confidence came back when I got to third. It was like going on a vacation after trying to chase those balls at short."

Cincinnati's trick of winning 41 games by a single run can be traced chiefly to Werber's ability to get on base early and complete the circuit. He and Junior Frey represented the fastest one-two men in the business this past season and McKechnie gives them a sizeable slice of credit for the team's showing. As Werber continues to burn up the classic base paths with his hitting and running, Frey must watch from the bench with his injured toe. It was a bad "break" for McKechnie when this combination was broken up before the first game.

Wildcats Polish Their Weaknesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 8—Tackling and pass defense are the watchwords of University of New Hampshire football practice this week as Coach George Sauer points his Wildcats after the Bears of Maine. Motion pictures of the Bates game, run off for the squad tonight, brought out this brace of weaknesses.

Sauer praised his sophomore half-back, Win MacDonald, who played in the spot vacated by the injured Harold Hall. "Mac was definitely on the spot in that game," Sauer remarked. "Everyone was watching him to see how he would compare with Hall. He did much better than I dared hope."

Despite Maine's reputed weaknesses, Sauer is not counting them lightly. "They must have something to hold Columbia the way they did, despite the fact that Columbia is far below par."

Cronin Buys Control

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Danny Cronin, Columbus sportsman, has purchased controlling interest in the Los Angeles Bulldogs, professional football team. He said he plans to spend a month in California.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yanks beat Reds, 7-4, in fourth game of World Series to win fourth straight world championship and ninth straight World Series game.

Three Years Ago

Estelle Lawson Page and Patty Berg entered final of Women's National Golf Championship.

Five Years Ago

St. Louis Cardinals voted $10 per share dividend on 1935 baseball profits.

High School Stars Will Have Tests

Big League football fans will have an opportunity to see their local schoolboy stars perform at the Boston Bears-New York Yankees game at Fenway Park next Sunday afternoon.

The high school players will take part in a series of contests involving forward passing, punting and place kicking. General Manager Sheldon H. Fairbanks of the Boston Bears, Coach Eddie Casey and George Kenneally who is acting in an advisory capacity for the Boston club, have already been given the co-operation of the football coaches of high schools in and around Boston.

The judges in the contest will be selected from the local colleges. Next Sunday, when the New York Yankees arrive to play the Bears, the first of the trials for the schoolboys will be held, and the first contestants will be chosen from six local high schools, and Sheldon Fairbanks will invite six complete football squads from these schools. On each succeeding Sunday six other schools will take part. The finals will take place at Fenway on Oct. 27 and gold footballs, suitably engraved, will be presented to the schoolboy winners.

Joe McKenney, Associate Director of the Boston schools, and several other well-known high school officials will play parts in the series of contests. The events will get under way each Sunday about an hour before game time.

While the Bears experienced little difficulty in bringing the Cincinnati Bengals down to defeat on Sunday, Coach Casey will put the club through another series of vigorous practice sessions al this week at the Fens, in anticipation of the game next Sunday with the New York Yankees.

Legion Takes Over Milwaukee Option

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8 (AP)—Formation of a corporation to take over the Milwaukee franchise in the American Football League was voted by the County Council of the American Legion last night.

The Milwaukee Football Club, Inc., which operated the Milwaukee Chiefs, lost the franchise when it failed to post franchise and assessment fees. W. D. Griffith, of Columbus, O., President of the league, gave Ivan Cahoon, coach of the team, and the players, an option to take it over after the club ran into financial difficulties and failed to pay their salaries.

Cahoon will turn over the option to the Legion corporation.

Release MacFayden

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP)—The unconditional release of Danny MacFayden, veteran right-hand pitcher from Somerville, Mass., was announced today by Bill Benswanger, president of the Pirates.

The club office commented that being more than 34 years old and with 15 major league seasons behind him, "Danny" did not fit in with the policy of Manager Frank Frisch to rebuild the Pittsburgh club with young men.

MacFayden has pitched in both major leagues, having been with the Boston Red Sox, New York Yankees, Cincinnati Reds and Boston Bees, as well as the Pirates. Pittsburgh got him from the Bees in a trade last winter. He won five and lost four this year, but did not pitch a complete game. His 15-year record is 132 victories and 156 defeats.

Local Boy With Wolverines

Bob Ingalls of Marblehead, Mass., is the first string center with the Michigan team that faces Harvard in the Stadium this coming Saturday. Ingalls weighs in the vicinity of 200 pounds and is 6ft. 3in in height.

Two Hits and Error in Third Inning Put Detroit in Front

CROSLEY FIELD, Cincinnati, Oct. 8 (AP)—Detroit put together two hits, a sacrifice and an error to score a run in the third inning today to take a 1-to-0 lead over Cincinnati in the seventh and deciding game of the World Series.

Sullivan opened the third with a single down the first base line, and Newsom advanced him with a sacrifice. Bartell popped out, and McCoskey drew a walk. Gehringer banged a single off Werber's glove, and Sullivan scored when the third sacker made a wild throw past first. Derringer fanned Hank Greenberg, with two on, after the count had reached 3 balls and no strikes.

First Inning Detroit

Bartell lined the first pitch directly at Myers. With the count two strikes and one ball, McCosky lifted a high fly to M. McCormick in deep center. After looking at one ball, Gehringer lifted a fly in short left center that looked like an almost certain hit, but Ripple came rushing in to make a great catch.

No runs, no hits, no errors. None left.

First Inning Reds

Werber looked at one ball, and then lined to Greenberg deep in left. M. McCormick struck out on four pitches. With the count two strikes and one ball, Goodman grounded to Bartell and was thrown out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Second Inning Tigers

After looking at one strike, Greenberg sent a sharp grounder which Myers was able to knock down but unable to throw in time. It was scored as a single. York also looked at one strike, and then topped the ball toward third base, Werber rushing in for a gloved-hand pickup and throwing to first just in time. Campbell grounded to Derringer, who wheeled and saw Greenberg streaking for third and ran toward him, setting up a trap, in which Greenberg was run down. Derringer to Myers to Werber to Joost, Campbell going to second. Higgins was thrown out, Joost to F. McCormick.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Second Inning Reds

F. McCormick grounded to Higgins on the grass in front of third and was thrown out. Ripple, swinging hard, struck out on five pitches. Wilson hit the first pitch on the ground into left field for a single. Wilson stole second, getting halfway there before Newsom's pitch reached the catcher. After looking at two balls, Joost grounded out, Gehringer to York.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Third Inning Tigers

Sullivan sent a grounder along the first base line and beat F. McCormick's throw to Derringer for a single. Newsom after looking at one strike, laid down a sacrifice bunt, F. McCormick to Joost who covered first. With a one and one count, Bartell raised a high pop fly to Joost on the base path near second. McCosky walked on five pitches. With the count one and one, Gehringer sent a sharp grounder to Werber who stopped the ball but had to pick it up and threw wild to first, the ball getting past F. McCormick and Sullivan coming home before F. McCormick could throw to Wilson. The play was scored as a base hit and an error for Werber.

Greenberg got the count to three and two, and then fanned on a high one inside.

One run, two hits, one error, two left.

(No run batted in for Gehringer and no earned run in third inning Tigers.)

Third Inning Reds

With the count one and one, Myers looped a single into short. left. Derringer, attempting to bunt on the first pitch, popped directly into Newsom's glove, and Myers held first. Werber knocked the first pitch straight at Higgins who threw to Gehringer, forcing Myers at second. M. McCormick worked the count to two and two, and then struck out.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Fourth Inning Tigers

With the count one and one, York lifted a pop foul to Wilson in front of the Tigers' dugout. After looking at two balls, Campbell raised a high fly to Goodman. Higgins hit a hot grounder that Werber deflected against the railing in front of the left field stands and had to run down, Higgins getting a double before the ball could be retrieved. Sullivan was walked intentionally. Newsom hit a grounder that struck Higgins in the stomach as he was running toward third, making an automatic out, with Newsom getting credit for a single and Myers a putout.

No runs, two hits, no errors, two left.

Fourth Inning Reds

With the count two and two, Goodman struck out.

F. McCormick looked at one ball and then raised a high fly to McCosky in left center.

After taking one strike, Ripple grounded out to York, unassisted.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Harlow Stoutly Defends Football in Ivy League

Take it from Richard Cresson Harlow, Harvard's varsity coach, Ivy League football is in no state of decline. It is just that other teams are getting better.

Speaking yesterday at the first meeting this season of Boston football writers and coaches at the Parker House, Harlow declared, "I think Ivy League teams are playing the best football they have ever played, and I do not hold with the theory expressed in yesterday's papers that the league as such is deteriorating. The fact is that the typical small college elevens of a few years ago have practically disappeared, and instead of being set-ups have become dangerous opponents."

* * *

Harlow became almost indignant as he stood up for his present varsity team, answering the post-game criticism that Harvard's margin of victory (13-0) was small. "Why, in the early 1900's when Harvard had some of its best teams, opening game scores were often no larger than ours last Saturday. For instance, 1908—Harvard 5, Bowdoin 0; 1909—Harvard 11, Bates 0; 1910—Harvard 22, Bates 0; 1911—Harvard 15, Bates 0; and 1912—Harvard 7, Bates 0." (All these teams, incidentally, were coached by Percy Haughton.)

* * *

Players praised for their work against Amherst included Sheldon Dietz at center, Loren MacKinney at end, and Pete Elser and Tom Gardiner at tackle. Because Don MacNicol will be unable to play, Harlow is planning to groom Capt. Joe Gardella to split the tailback duties with Charlie Spreyer. Either Bill Brown or Morton Waldstein, he said, will start at fullback in place of Gardella.

* * *

If Floyd Stahl and Wes Fesler, Harlow's two assistant coaches who scouted Michigan, are correct, Michigan should be the ball team of the year. "I feel the present Wolverine team has the same ability as the Michigan teams of 1932 and '33, when they were national championship claimants, except for two spots. In those two spots they are better today. Tom Harmon is the greatest running back since Red Grange, and he can do a lot of things Grange couldn't. And Forest Evashevski is one of the greatest blockers and defensive backs I have ever seen." According to Fesler, "Michigan is all Floyd says it is—and more."

* * *

Lew Manly, whose work at Tufts with a minimum of material this year is highly regarded by all connected with football, indicated that the Jumbos might make it three straight next Saturday, with Bates as the victim. "Bates has a good backfield, but its line is not as strong as last year's," he said. Lew also praised Art Harrison, his triple threat star, who he claims is as good a kicker as Roger Keith, "and Roger was one of the best in Tufts' history."

* * *

Pat Hanley of B. U. brought up an interesting point regarding Dartmouth's 23-21 defeat by Franklin and Marshall. The lineup the Diplomats used at Hanover, he said, was almost identical with the one they used against B. U. last year when the Terriers won 19-7. There was only one change in the line and two in the backfield.

* * *

Ed McKeever, who substituted for Frank Leahy of Boston College, told of the tough game the Eagles expect Saturday with Temple at Fenway Park. "Temple has a good attack and is dangerous," he said. . . . Athletic Directors were guests for the first time. . . . At the head table were Bill Bingham of Harvard, Ed Parsons of Northeastern, Tommy Taylor of Brown, Clarence Houston of Tufts, John Harmon of B. U., and John Curley of B. C.

Eddie Shore Team

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 8 (CP)—Eddie Shore's Springfield Indians of the International American Hockey League drew their equipment yesterday in preparation for a pre-season training of 18 days at the Ottawa Auditorium.

Shore said he expected close to 40 players to be on hand before the end of the week, among them about 20 amateurs trying to make the jump to professional ranks.

The Indians will play two and perhaps three exhibition games in the Capital. Montreal Canadiens and Providence Reds are expected to come here to play against Shore's outfit and a third game is being considered with Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior League.

News to Bradley

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8 (AP)—Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Baseball Club, said last night regarding Manager Oscar Vitt's charges of office interference:

"I don't know anything about that. It's news to me."

"I haven't been able to get the ball club directors to meet," he continued with respect to action on the managership. "I am leaving Friday for New York and then will go to Sea Island, near Savannah, Ga., for two weeks' vacation. When I return we will call a directors' meeting and arrive at a decision."

Bucky Walters Saved Cincinnati Situation on Two Occasions for World Series

Ace Right-Hander Turned Tide at Important Times

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 8—Regardless of the outcome of today's crucial engagement here at Crosley Field, Bill McKechnie's fast-stepping band of Reds were able to stretch this evenly fought World Series to the limit chiefly for one reason. Bucky Walters, the popular right hander who six short years ago was a mediocre third baseman, was able to climb to the mound and twice pull them from behind.

It takes courage, poise and everything else that is found in a great pitcher, to win that big game when the pressure is on. When your team must win to stay in the classic. Each pitch is important. It can be fatal to make one ball too good, particularly when working against a batting order which includes Barney McCosky, Chuck Gehringer, Hank Greenberg, Rudy York, Bruce Campbell and Mike Higgins.

Walking up to the plate one after the other, those Tiger sluggers were rough with all types of pitching during the long American League pennant campaign. Any one of them might spoil the other side's ambition with a single stroke of the bat.

But in Bucky Walters, McKechnie has shown this 1940 World Series crowd a pitcher better than that line-up offense offers.

Three-Hit Triumph

In the No. 2 classic contest here last Thursday, the sinker ball ace snapped an American League winning streak at 10 games with a smart three-hit, 5-3 triumph over the Tigers. And yesterday he chalked up his second Series win before 30,481 partisan fans at Crosley Field by blanking the dangerous swinging Bengals through nine thrill-packed innings, 4-0.

The man whom Jimmy Wilson converted into a pitcher held the Tigers to five scattered hits, four singles and a double. But by bearing down in the so-called clutches, and with the aid of three lightning double plays, he was able to keep all except two batters from getting so far as third base. Dick Bartell doubled down the left field foul line in the third inning and advanced to third after Ival Goodman caught McCosky's line drive in right field. In the ninth Gehringer reached second on Billy Myers' wild throw past first on what should have been a routine putout. Greenberg waited for a base on balls, and while York was hitting into a double play, Gehringer moved over to third.

However, Bartell and Gehringer were the only members of the offensive Tigers allowed to get within reach of the scoring station.

Double plays, typical of Cincinnati's air-tight defense, took Walters out of possible difficulty in the fourth, sixth and ninth innings. Billy Werber at third base and Eddie Joost at second also contributed sparkling plays to aid Bucky.

Bottled Up Stars

Walters' success story, how he worked overtime to perfect his control and a sinker ball so that he might make a respectable salary in the major league, has been told and retold many times. For two years in a row he has been a vital spark in Cincinnati's pennant drives by going over the 20-victory level. In 1939 he went to 27. But rarely is it mentioned that Bucky is a good hitter. This is odd, considering the fact that inability to hit discouraged his infield ambitions. Yet, in almost every game he pitches, the Cincinnati ace manages to get one or two hits.

In winning his second game, Walters bottled up McCosky, Gehringer and Greenberg without a hit. York made two and Higgins one. But Campbell was also stopped by the sinker. However, Bruce faced today's battle with a neat .408 batting average, Higgins and McCosky were up to .350 and Greenberg stood at .333.

For the Tigers, the defensive play of Higgins has been outstanding. By having nine assists in the fourth game at Detroit, the veteran third baseman established a World Series record for a single contest. He also has passed the standard for most assists in a seven-game classic, held jointly by Freddy Lindstrom of the 1924 Giants and Pie Traynor of the '25 Pittsburgh Pirates.

Hughson Puts Team Back in Running

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—Cecil (Tex) Hughson, lanky right hander and property of the Boston Red Sox, pitched the Louisville Colonels back into the running in the 1940 Little World Series last night with a 6-to-2 victory over the Newark Bears of the International League. Newark now holds a 3-to-2 edge in games in the best-of-seven series.

Composite Box Score

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8 (AP)—Following is the composite box score of the first six games of the 1940 World Series:

CINCINNATI	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Werber 3b	6	23	5	10	4	0	0	2	4	1	.435	8	13	1	.955
M.M'Cor'ck cf	6	25	1	7	2	0	0	2	1	4	.280	20	1	1	.955
Goodman lf	6	25	5	8	2	0	0	5	0	1	.320	7	0	0	1.000
F.M'Cor'ck 1b	6	24	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	.200	52	3	1	.982
Ripple lf	6	18	2	6	1	0	1	5	4	1	.333	13	0	0	1.000
Arnovich lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
Wilson c	5	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	.267	24	2	0	1.000
aRiggs	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	0	0	.000
Baker c	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.250	7	0	1	.875
Lombardi c	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	4	0	0	1.000
Joost 2b	6	23	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	2	.217	10	11	0	1.000
Myers ss	6	20	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	.100	9	16	3	.893
Derringer p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	4	0	1.000
Moore p	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
bCraft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Riddle p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Walters p	2	7	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	.286	0	4	0	1.000
Turner p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Beggs p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
dFrey	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Thompson p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Vander Meer p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Hutchings p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Totals	6	203	20	51	11	0	2	19	14	24	.251	156	58	7	.968

(a) Batted for Wilson seventh inning first game; for Moore eighth inning third game; for Vander Meer eighth inning fifth game.
(b) Batted for Moore eighth inning first game.
(d) Batted for Beggs ninth inning third game; for Moore fifth inning fifth game.

DETROIT	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Bartell ss	6	22	2	7	2	0	0	3	3	3	.318	10	10	1	.909
Croucher ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
xFox	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McCoskey cf	6	20	5	7	1	0	0	1	6	0	.350	16	0	0	1.000
Gehringer 2b	6	24	3	4	0	0	0	1	2	0	.167	14	18	0	1.000
Greenberg lf	6	24	5	8	2	1	1	6	2	4	.333	11	0	0	1.000
York 1b	6	22	3	6	0	1	1	2	4	7	.273	55	2	0	1.000
Campbell rf	6	22	4	9	1	0	1	5	3	4	.409	15	0	0	1.000
Higgins 3b	6	20	2	7	2	1	1	6	3	3	.350	4	26	2	.938
zzSullivan c	4	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	.100	17	2	0	1.000
yTebbetts c	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	13	3	1	.941
Newsom p	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Rowe p	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Gorsica p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	6	0	1.000
Bridges p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Trout p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Smith p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
zAverill	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McKain p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Hutchinson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	6	196	27	49	8	3	4	24	27	29	.250	156	72	4	.983

(x) Batted for Bartell ninth inning fourth game.
(y) Batted for McKain ninth inning fourth game.
zBatted for Smith sixth inning fourth game and for Gorsica eighth inning sixth game.
(zz) Batted for Bartell eighth inning sixth game.

PITCHING RECORDS

CINCINNATI Pitcher	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC	ERA
Walters	2	2	18	8	3	3	6	6	0	0	2	0	1.000	1.50
Derringer	2	1	10⅓	10	7	7	7	5	0	0	1	1	.500	6.10
Turner	1	0	6	8	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	.000	7.50
Thompson	1	0	3⅓	8	6	6	4	2	0	0	0	1	.000	13.50
Moore	3	0	8⅓	8	3	3	6	7	0	0	0	0	.000	3.24
Riddle	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Beggs	1	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	18.00
Vander Meer	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Hutchings	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	.000	9.00
DETROIT														
Newsom	2	2	18	11	2	2	3	11	0	0	2	0	1.000	1.00
Bridges	1	1	9	10	4	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	1.000	3.00
Rowe	2	0	3⅔	12	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	.000	17.18
Trout	1	0	2	6	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	.000	18.00
Gorsica	2	0	11⅓	6	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	.000	0.79
Smith	1	0	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	2.25
McKain	1	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	3.00
Hutchinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	9.00

Composite score by innings:
Cincinnati (N. L.) .. 5 2 3 3 0 1 0 4 2—20
Detroit (A. L.) .. 2 5 4 5 2 3 4 3 0—27

Earned runs—Cincinnati (N. L.) 18. Detroit (A. L.) 27; stolen bases, none; sacrifices, Campbell and Newsom (Detroit), Arnovich, M. McCormick and Goodman, Cincinnati; double plays—Cincinnati (2), Wilson and Joost; Werber, Joost and F. McCormick (3); Myers, F. McCormick and Baker; Joost, Myers and F. McCormick (2); Derringer, Myers and F. McCormick; F. McCormick, Myers and F. McCormick; Detroit (3), Higgins, Gehringer and York; Bartell, Gehringer and York; Gorsica, Tebbetts and York. Left on bases, Cincinnati 44, Detroit 42. Umpires, Klem and Ballanfant (N. L.), Ormsby and Basil (A. L.). Times of games, first, 2:09; second, 1:54; third, 2:08; fourth, 2:06; fifth, 2:26; sixth, 2:01. Attendance by games, first, 31,793 (at Cincinnati); second, 30,846 (at Cincinnati); third, 52,877 (at Detroit); fourth, 54,093 (at Detroit); fifth, 55,189 (at Detroit); sixth, 30,481 (at Cincinnati).

100 Miles an Hour Set as Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Herbert A. Mendelson, owner of the Gold Cup boat Notre Dame, which won the President's Cup at Washington last week end, hopes to climax the current season by raising the international 12-litre one-mile speed mark to better than 100 m. p. h.

Notre Dame, driven by Dan Arena, was clocked at 98.227 m. p. h. on the Potomac last Sunday, and while this is a new record for supercharged Gold Cup boats, the Detroit Yacht Club flyer was topped in performance by Wild Bill Cantrell's unsupercharged jalopy, Why Worry. Cantrell, who hails from Cincinnati, Ohio, turned in a speed of 98.368 m. p. h. in the mile trials.

Notre Dame's record bested that of 97.451 m. p. h. set by Lou Fageol of Los Angeles last March in So Long, and Cantrell's mark supersedes the 92.308 m. p. h. made by George Cannon's triple engined Gray Goose III in Florida last February.

Mendelson has applied to the racing commission of the American Power Boat Association for permission to conduct another mile trial test for Notre Dame on the St. Clair River above Algonac, Mich. Both Mendelson and Notre Dame's designer-pilot, Arena, are confident that the boat will exceed their 100-mile-an-hour goal.

Sport Siftings

Twelve of the members of the University of Oregon squad this fall are transfer students. Coach Ted Bank of the University of Idaho football team names the captain for each game. Maynard Heien, veteran right end, was named for the opening game against Oregon State. . . . When Missouri meets Kansas Nov. 21, the former will be celebrating Thanksgiving Day; but the latter will not celebrate the holiday until the following Thursday.

* * *

Coach Bob Zuppke of the Illinois football team is not only an artist, but he raises livestock on his farm near Mahomet, Ill. He has nearly 100 head including sheep, horses, cattle and pigs. He recently traded some of his paintings for two sows and a cow. The sows have been named "Ohio State" and "Illinois." . . . According to Line Coach Paul Bryant of Vanderbilt, Maurice Holdgraf of the Colonels, is the best defensive tackle he has ever seen.

* * *

John Galvin, Purdue's left halfback, punts with his left foot and passes right handed. . . . Two brothers, Al and Italo Rossi, are trying for the tackle positions on the Purdue varsity this fall. . . . Paul Soper, Northwestern fullback, led the Wildcats in ball carrying last year with 291 yards in 46 attempts. . . . Bruce Askew of the Wildcats can play a bagpipe.

Hall Defends at Hot Springs

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 8 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of New York, defending champion, smashed out a straight-set victory 6—2, 6—2, over J. Potter Stockton of New York in the opening round of the 28th annual Hot Springs fall tennis tournament.

Hall was seeded No. 1; Alex Guerry, New York, No. 2; Samuel Gilpin, Philadlephia, No. 3, and Harry Berno, Cleveland, No. 4.

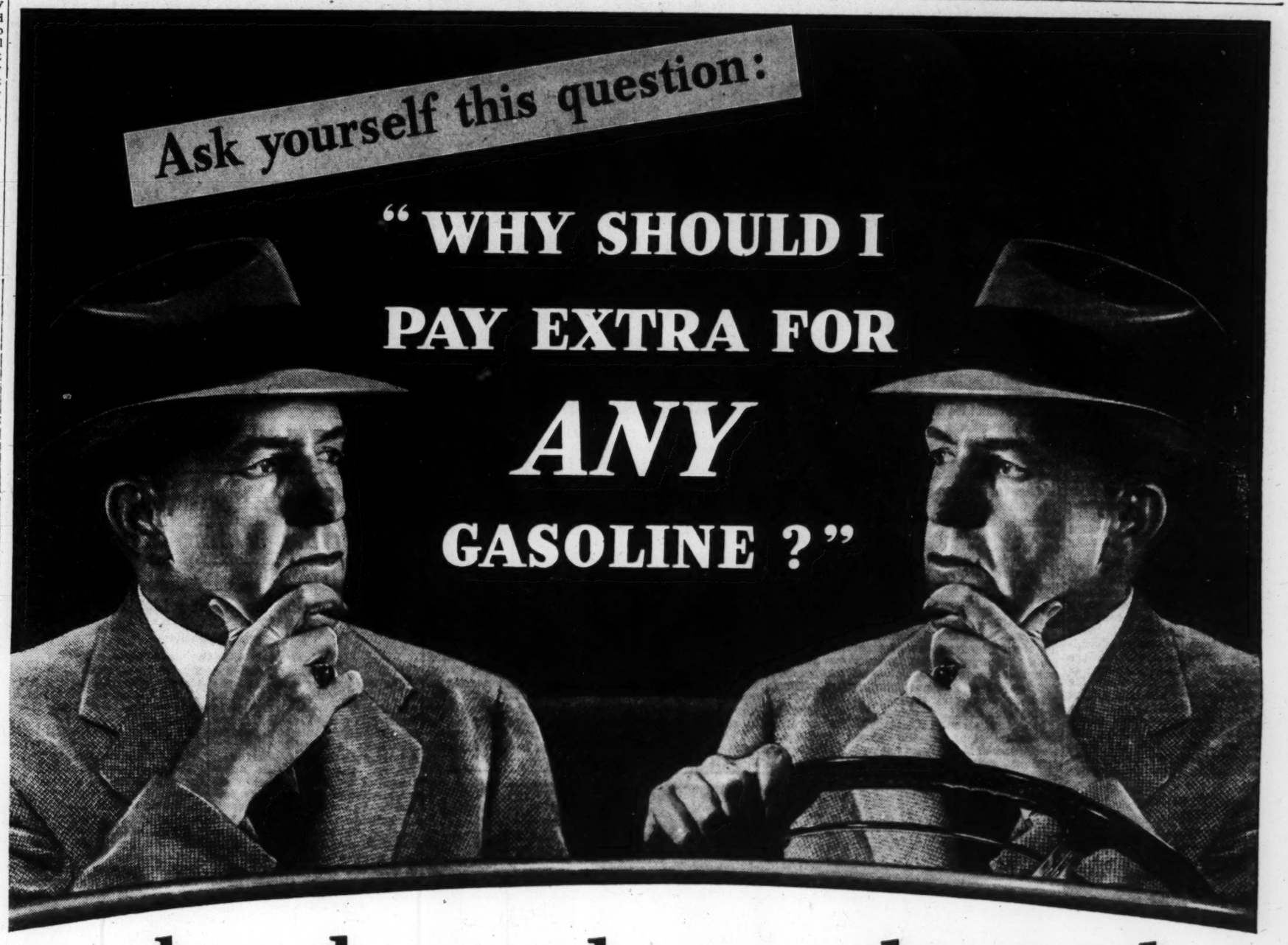
In other singles matches Earl Backe, New York, defeated Roland Evans 12—11, 6—3; Cedric Major, New York, defeated Philip Theobold, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated T. G. Benton, 6—1, 6—0.

In the women's division, Kay Winthrop, Boston, was seeded No. 1; Sylvia Henrotin, Stamford, Conn., No. 2; Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., No. 3.

Mrs. Barclay K. Douglas, New York, defeated Mrs. A. J. McCaffrey, Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—4; Barbara Nields, Cleveland, defeated Elizabeth Case, Belmar, N. J., 6—0, 6—1.

To Train in Texas

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Minneapolis Club of the American Association will go to New Braunsfels, Texas, for its 1941 spring training, President M. J. Kelley announced here. Minneapolis had trained at Daytona Beach, Fla., the past three years.



-when thousands upon thousands of former buyers of extra-priced gasolines have *switched to*

NU-BLUE SUNOCO

The more critical you are, the more likely you are to appreciate Nu-Blue Sunoco.

TRY IT!

Compare it particularly with extra-priced gasolines!

...surely indisputable evidence of its

HIGH KNOCKLESS POWER • LIVELY PICKUP

ECONOMICAL LONG MILEAGE

SELLS AT REGULAR GAS PRICE

Schools—Colleges Home Study

They Go to College Up Under the Northern Lights

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

America's Only Seat of Higher Learning North of '53'

University of Alaska Proves Real Center of Thought For the Territory—Leader of a People

By Ella Wilson Hill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The University of Alaska, where moose cross the campus and herds of caribou drift by, is America's only seat of higher learning north of "fifty-three." It opened its doors 18 years ago in a two-story building, 50 by 80, sitting on top of a lonesome hill.

My first visit was in the fall of 1922, when my husband and I went out from Fairbanks, four miles away, interested in seeing the brave beginning of Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines—as the university was called until 1935. We found a faculty of seven, headed by a pioneer Alaskan, greeting a student body of six. That was the start of America's last-frontier college, situated 120 miles south of the Arctic Circle. However, 47 students, most of them experienced miners, entered that same year for the short courses that the college offered.

Sourdoughs And Their Sons

Men who had spent years prospecting in the hills took swift advantage of the opportunity to learn the theoretical side of mining from imported experts. Men graduating from the short courses took their theories into the hills and found they worked. Then started the first wave of popularity for the college. Many eyes turned toward College Hill. Prospectors went themselves for the short courses and sent their sons, and now and then a daughter, for the four-year mining course. Farmers looked to the college for aid in agricultural problems, as the institution from the beginning made a specialty of practical studies relating to living in Alaska.

At present there are well over 250 students enrolled in the regular credit course, more than twice that number in the short courses and extension work, and the faculty consists of 28 members.

But though the campus is now a network of well-equipped buildings, wild life does not yet look upon College Hill as sufficiently urban to exclude them from the campus. I saw a co-ed dash across the snow from the women's dormitory to the library and flush a great flock of white ptarmigan as she ran. Bears, too, cross the campus, and now and then wolves make bold to venture.

Moose, owing to their clever use of bushes as protective coloring and their ability to stand motionless, are very hard to see, but they, too, may be glimpsed here.

Attracted to Life On Last Frontier

Although the majority of students come from the high schools of the Territory, the lure of the North brings students not only from the States, but from many corners of the globe. It is a great adventure for those who do not know the Northland. Talking with them, however, I found that the real attraction for most of them is life on America's last frontier, for at heart these "outside" students are natural frontiersmen.

One of them said to me: "I thought I was born too late to cut my cabin out of the forests and take up a homestead in a pioneer country. But that's just what I did here in Alaska and I tell you it's life."

They found something, those students who took up abodes under the Northern Lights. They like building, with their own hands, cabin homes made of logs. And imagine this thrill! The students were putting their theory of mining to work in a practical way by sinking a shaft on the campus and they struck a gold-bearing quartz ledge. Not "pay" in quantities, but gold just the same within sight of their classrooms.

No doubt this far-north university is unique in the annals of college sports, for it has never played an intercollegiate game. Why? For the very good reason that her nearest possible collegiate rival is 2,000 miles away. Nevertheless, there are rivals aplenty in the high schools and towns.

The university has a Hundred-Mile Ski Club to which all students who have covered 100 miles on skis during that particular season are eligible. The first annual ski meet was held in March, 1933, and the world was invited—but didn't come. The ski lodge is in the hills back of the campus. There is a first-class ice hockey rink on the campus and this popular sport has top competition when the Canadians from the Klondike come over the line with their crack team.

"The way those Canadians from Dawson cop off the honors, it looks as if they started playing hockey before they were out of rompers," a college player grinned good-naturedly.

Among the sport feats contributed by the college was that performed by a co-ed, who drove a spirited team of reindeer at the Western Alaska Fair in Anchorage. Co-eds can drive dogs, too, as well as the men students, and they have a chance to show their skill every March at the Fairbanks Dog Derby and Ice Carnival. The university is also represented at this annual event by its crack cadets.

Studies Alaska's Needs

In the early days of the college, emphasis was put on practical studies related to the Territory's problems. Today this is still true as to mining, civil engineering, and agriculture. But the university now gives instruction in many other branches: Business Administration, Education, Music, Arts and Letters, Anthropology, Alaskan History, and other subjects.

In the agricultural department, mountain sheep are tamed and crossed, and yaks were imported and crossed with Galloway cows to form a hardier breed for the far north. Experiments are conducted with a great variety of flowers and vegetables. Wheat is harvested for home-grown bread in the fall.

Among the married women of the town who took advantage of the short courses, Home Economics is by far the most popular. And you should see them spinning musk-ox wool and turning out professional looking weaving!

Thus it is all over Alaska. The university has become the organized center of thought for the vast territory, and anyone can take his problem there and receive efficient and cordial assistance.

Again the practical side of the university comes to view. In a survey taken in 1939, out of 146 full credit graduates (100 men and 46 women), 111 were gainfully employed right in the territory where they graduated. In the work-a-day world, the Alaska graduate students are popular because they know the conditions of their territory. Among the mining students, one reason for this popularity is that many of them work during the summers in the placer gold fields of the interior while they are attending the university and therefore gain much practical knowledge.

Another reason is that Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, President of the University of Alaska, and its head since the birth of the institution, knows Alaskan conditions thoroughly. He was a teacher in Alaska, a lawyer, and was on the bench in Fairbanks up to the time of his appointment as head of the college. Most of the faculty were imported from the States, but the head of the university is an old-time 60-below-zero sourdough.

The students who are not already sourdoughs soon become so by remaining in Alaska long enough to see the ice come in and go out. They get their degrees on top of the world and more than 76 per cent remain there. America's last frontier is a place for the world to play, and for the pioneer-spirited to live, love, and pursue happiness.

Wide World

The University of Alaska from the air. This is the northernmost university in the world. Courses leading to bachelor degrees are offered in arts and letters, business administration, general science, agriculture, chemistry and home economics. Five-year courses leading to degrees are offered in civil engineering, mining, metallurgical engineering, and mining engineering.

The School Glee Club Warbling Sweetly

Glee Club singing is such excellent training that it has in many private schools stepped out of the extracurricular field into an honored place on the regular program. In a girls' school folk song and madrigal singing have gained high place. These cheerful warblers are pupils at the House in the Pines, Norton, Mass., a boarding and day school for girls from 12 to 20, containing a junior college.

What Lies Ahead for the Great British Public Schools?

Today They Are Breasting Wartime Problems. Will Their Contribution to British Life Be Widened?

By G. F. Timpson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The war has presented the British Public Schools, and the smaller preparatory schools which feed them, with many problems. In any case, this year would have brought difficulties connected with the greatly decreased birth-rate after the last war among the upper classes of society. A school as famous as Harrow has already permanently closed one of its boarding houses and announced that its numbers would in future be limited to 500 boys; some other Public Schools were facing a serious drop in numbers. The war has precipitated the question already being mooted—can the Public Schools survive in their present form, which is analogous to that of American Private Schools, or must they yield to the increasing democratization of life and the leveling of incomes which was taking place already, and which has been greatly accentuated by wartime taxation and universal service?

This question has been the subject of earnest debate in the press, and also in the Headmasters' Conference, which determines wider issues of policy affecting all these schools. The general opinion of those most closely in touch with the schools seems to be that the oldest and most famous will survive, and also those which charge very moderate fees, but that there will be great difficulties for the intermediate schools. Mr. E. E. A. Whitworth, headmaster of Tonbridge School, stated at the school prize-giving on July 27 that the testing time would come when the war was over. He believed that the great traditions established by the Public Schools would not be lost to the national education, but that there would be fewer such schools.

Great Contribution

On the same day the headmaster of Malvern College, Mr. H. C. A. Gaunt, said that great changes would necessarily take place in the Public Schools, that they might well become a more integral part of the national system. At the same time he pleaded that they had a definite contribution to make—the idea of service and loyalty to the community, the capacity of taking changes quietly and making them work, and above all Christian faith and living.

The fact is already becoming apparent that the essential qualities which make the Public Schools so valuable an asset are not necessarily bound up with the expensive equipment and the highly specialized studies which automatically exclude from them all children whose parents cannot afford an expensive preparatory school education followed by four years at fees varying from £245 a year at Eton to £60 a year at the least expensive schools.

A striking article in the current number of "The Boy," entitled "Public Schools for All?" discusses the success obtained at one of the Shaftesbury schools for boys from broken homes. The article is by the headmaster, Mr. B. L. Read, who was formerly on the staff of a Public School, and is a firm believer in the inherent advantages of that system. He claims, however, that the same advantages can be given to children of the poorer classes in boarding schools similarly organized, and that this has been proved at Bisley School, Woking.

In addition to problems mainly caused by finance, the Public Schools have faced many difficulties due to evacuation—firstly to the evacuation of schools from dangerous areas, and secondly to the taking over of school buildings in safer areas by the Government.

Schools not interfered with have been most generous in offering their accommodation—chapel, library, laboratories, classrooms, assembly hall, and playing fields—to less fortunate brethren, and the amazing spectacle has been witnessed of schools who have only known each other as rivals on the sports ground sharing the same premises on a "double shift" basis. Masters of Cheltenham College, which went to share Shrewsbury, published a letter in The Times (London) stating that despite all difficulties, both staff and boys had gained immensely by the resourcefulness, inventiveness, adaptability, and good fellowship engendered by the move.

Others As Well

Their experience has not been an isolated one. Mill Hill School, which went from the outskirts of London to share a Cumberland school, has recently issued an announcement to its friends which reads in part: "The School moved to St. Bees, where it has found a happy and comfortable home for the time being. Due to the simpler form of life and less elaborate nature of our buildings we have seen our way to making substantial reductions in the fees. . . . We have all the facilities a Public School needs. . . . The greatest attraction of all, however, is that the boys are within easy reach of the Lakes which they frequently visit on bicycles."

This article cannot close without mentioning the wide range of national service organized by the Public Schools. In the earlier days of the war, masters and elder boys were trained as air-raid wardens and first-aid workers. When invasion became imminent elder boys, already as a rule well trained by the school Officers Training Corps, enlisted in the Home Guard, giving much of their free time to military duty. Large-scale help with the harvest and with the collection of salvage has been organized, extensive gardens cultivated, and Savings Groups started under the National Savings Scheme. All this has been done at the expense of organized recreation and free time, and the normal program of school work has continued uninterrupted. This summer, holidays have been freely given for farm and Home Guard duties.

Through the Editor's Window

What Does Youth Think About It?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the recent Gallup poll of American youth records the facts, adults who have been gravely disturbed at the attitude of young people as shown in the American Youth Congress and certain undergraduate groups may now feel more confidence in the younger generation. Only 57 per cent of the polled cross-section of the 21,000,000 Americans between 16 and 24 had ever even heard of the Youth Congress, and of these, 52 per cent frankly confessed they did not know what it stood for; while on the other hand the answers of these young people polled on farm and in city, on campus and in factory, overwhelmingly showed youth to be wholesome and normal concerning job opportunities, defense, and democracy.

The poll is reported upon by Dr. George Gallup in the current Reader's Digest. "American youth is, tough-fibered, loyal, and hopeful," he says. "The young people believe this is a good country, worth working and fighting for. They have faith in the future. They are not radical—in fact, they are surprisingly conservative in their views."

Among the questions asked them were these:

Do you think you have as good a chance to get ahead as your parents had?

Do you think jobs are obtained on a basis of ability, on a basis of luck, or on a basis of "pull"?

Do you think every able-bodied young man 20 years old should be made to serve in the Army, Navy, or Air Force for a year?

Under selective conscription, will you, personally, have any objection to spending a year in some branch of the military service?

What should the United States do if Hitler defeats England and takes over the British Navy—try to get along with Germany, or get ready to fight the Germans?

In the recent war between Soviet Russia and Finland, which side did you sympathize with?

Would you favor changing to a different form of government in this country if it would promise you more in the way of a job?

If you were President of the United States, what would you want to do?

* * *

Try these and similar questions on your own young people at home. They offer excellent basis for real discussion. Acording to the poll, there are a minority who have no opinions on some of these questions. Your young people may be among this minority. If so, the questions may arouse them to do some needed thinking. In any case, real discussion between young people and their elders is likely to be good for both—especially the elders.

Dr. Gallup found that in many cases youth divided on questions in about the same way adults have divided in polls. "The boys who are going to be drafted voted just like their elders on this question; our national poll of adults on conscription had also been two to one in favor," he says; and adds, "It is interesting to note that on every other question where direct comparison is possible, the young people also voted just like their elders."

* * *

Youth's confidence in training and ability as elements in getting and keeping jobs was shown by the poll. An overwhelming sympathy with the Finns, and a loyalty to the American form of democratic government were also clearly shown. In regard to foreign policy, there seems to be a minority group fearing that aid to Great Britain might mean involvement in, rather than protection from, war. On the other hand, 50 per cent were for getting ready to fight as against 29 per cent for appeasement of Germany and 21 per cent for both, in the question on what the United States should do in the event that Hitler should win. "A clear majority—58 per cent—favored selling our over-age destroyers to England," Dr. Gallup reports. " 'The British Navy is part of our own defense, so we ought to help strengthen it,' they said."

To the question: "If you were President of the United States, what would you want to do?" the replies, ranked in the order of their frequency, are as follows, according to Dr. Gallup's report: Build up our defenses; keep the United States out of war; reduce unemployment; strengthen government finances; help the poor; halt the trend away from democratic principles; maintain New Deal reforms; eliminate slums; improve relief administration; help the farmers.

Do not the items on this list have a ring of familiarity?

* * *

But of course it does not mean that we elders may now sit back content to let our youth forge ahead without our full interest and help. It only indicates that insofar as such a poll may be relied upon, we might all stop criticizing or being anxious (never any good anyway!); and, instead, renew our efforts to enable young people to gain an increasingly well informed understanding of their country, its needs, responsibilities, and opportunities as the great New World democracy, knowing that we have in them the normal, eager co-operation of a lusty young generation we can really be glad about.

A Tuesday Column

The Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Chairman:

Your recent requests for more letters to The Youth Round Table have made me realize the many hours of happiness and help I owe to The Christian Science Monitor. This column in the Monitor has referred repeatedly to the wisdom of getting into touch with the Youth of nations other than our own.

During the years preceding the outbreak of war, my sister and I spent our summer holidays in Germany, Belgium, France and Switzerland, and on each of these occasions the kind consideration and loving help afforded us by the people themselves have been among our happiest memories.

At this period when journeys such as these must for a while be postponed, the Youth Round Table can do much to promote a better understanding among the peoples of the world. With such understanding true reconstruction can go forward, and we shall be able to say with Tennyson, "Come, my friends, 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world."

(Miss) B. M. M.

* * *

In Spite of Blackouts

England

Dear Chairman:

I write to you on behalf of a Monitor group which has been flourishing now for two years. We have received so much benefit from our meetings that we feel it is high time we wrote to thank you for the original idea. We mostly meet in a large studio belonging to one of our members. Two joint meetings have also been held with another group in our town.

So many of us have been increasingly grateful for the Monitor since hostilities began, with its interesting news and marvelous articles on all subjects. It never fails us.

In spite of blackouts and difficulties in transport we as a group have been able to carry on through the last winter and are hoping to continue for this coming one. I particularly remember one evening when people were feeling very panicky, that I made myself go to the group meeting, only to come back completely changed in mind and reassured of the omnipotence of God.

We certainly feel man's oneness with Mind, and hasten to send greetings to you and all Youth Round Tablers.

(Miss) D. M. C.

Where Opportunity Is Defined as the Result of Knowing How

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Frank Wiggins Trade School, named in honor of an outstanding industrial pioneer of Los Angeles, furnishes a tremendously reassuring picture of young America eager to make its way by working and by learning to do so more efficiently. And its sense of youthfulness is not defined in terms of years, either, for although the average age of its student body is 25, the range actually extends from 16 to 60.

Its busy foyer, entrance to a well equipped building, seems typically American and business-like. The stream of callers at the information desk is constant. Received always with cordiality, they are none the less reminded that Frank Wiggins can afford to be selective in its choice of students, even if it is a public school. With upward of 3,000 currently enrolled, there are about 1,000 on the waiting list. Its program of preparation for the trades, therefore, is designed strictly for the employable.

Fifty trades are taught here, each one by experts. Representatives of the trades form an advisory committee which outlines courses, designates the proper teaching credentials, and sees to it that the supply of trainees is balanced to industrial demands. Consequently there are jobs waiting for Frank Wiggins students.

There are many such trade schools in America. They rest upon a concept of education fundamentally moral—that worth makes opportunity. In a day when fate, luck, and the power of "pull" are so widely depended upon, they furnish one answer to the times by turning out graduates equipped to make an honest living. And one of the great American needs right now is for skilled workers.

No superficial method is equal to this need. By its teaching staff of specialists, Frank Wiggins aims to go to the bottom of the question and give its students thorough technical and practical training, augmented by such related essentials as mathematics, language, and so on. Moreover, its teachers are personnel directors; they know the industries and where the jobs are, and they carry on in their own department adequate job-placement activities.

Part of the training is an arrangement whereby the services performed by the students in the course of learning are made available to the public at cost. An attractive coffee shop faces the street; the cosmetology department is constantly patronized by women wanting permanent waves, manicures, and so on.

The Los Angeles Board of Education is well abreast of the times in sponsoring this school, for industry is only now learning how much it can do for itself by just such an apprentice system as Frank Wiggins' work represents. Morbid speculations anent the future of America get a heartening challenge when they come within sight of this school where thousands of city young people are setting their hopes on hard work as a virtue, and on opportunity as the result of knowing how.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Self-Help Lessons In Correct English

"Help Yourself to Easy English," the series of 52 articles you may be watching for, begins on next Saturday's Education Page and will run thereafter twice a week. This series, concise and swift, will help you to review fundamentals of English grammar. It deals especially with correcting commonly made errors. —Education Editor.

NOW LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE
in your own home quickly, easily, correctly by the world-famous LINGUAPHONE Method. Endorsed by thousands of students, schools and colleges.
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York City

BOYS' SCHOOLS

MITCHELL SCHOOL
BILLERICA, MASS.
71st consecutive year. Course of study covers grades one to nine. Thorough instruction by specialists. New buildings. HORSEMANSHIP. Military. Gymnasium. Winter Sports. 20 miles from Boston. Tel. Billerica 931. Catalog.
A. M. MITCHELL, Director

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Fall term begins October 20
Catalog from Secretary
Room 359
Carnegie Hall, New York

DAY SCHOOLS

GARDEN PLAY SCHOOL
Jean Dunlop Turner, Director
164-19 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Flushing 3-9432
All Rates Include Transportation
The Play School provides for its children, life with a small group of their age peers in an atmosphere of busy serenity and mutual friendliness. Ages 2 through 9 years.
Hours are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., $25.00 monthly. This includes a planned noonday meal and rest period. 9 a. m. to 12 a. m. or 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., $10.00 monthly. Special hours for children whose parents go to business.

COEDUCATIONAL

NEW
Upper (High) School
Catalog — Illustrated.
Write for your copy.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey
Recognized by Board of Education
Boarders and Day Girls up to 18 years.
Home Surroundings
Tel. Esher 810

See Also SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of Schools

Commerce and Finance •

NLRB Restrained by Court; Ford Motor Held Violating Law

• Business and Industry

Kemper Warns Of Danger In Capital Draft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — James S. Kemper of Chicago, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared in speaking on "Defense Policies and Problems," at a regional conference of the parent chamber that "slavery" for the American worker will follow conscription of capital.

"The suggestion that conscription of capital should follow conscription of manpower," Mr. Kemper said, "is just another method of bringing about complete regimentation of business and labor and agriculture.

"I know that every business man in this room feels as I do, that every effort should be extended to take care of the fellows who are conscripted when they return to work, but I submit to you that if by reason of war or threat of war Government once fastens its control upon all of our productive facilities the young men will come back to their jobs to find not reward and opportunity, but actual slavery."

Referring to what he called our "profligacy in the expenditure of public funds, extravagant public works and all sorts of subsidies," the speaker declared that "disaster" was certain to follow "failure to balance the budget and to begin the payment of the tremendous debt we have piled up."

"All will agree that America should be fully prepared against foreign aggression," he went on. "But so far as the loss of our liberties is concerned, I am just as fearful about what may happen to the republic if we bankrupt the Federal treasury.

"It's no use insuring one's house against fire if the premium equals the amount of the insurance. The premium we pay for so-called defense might carry in its wake a result that every true American would find too costly."

John W. O'Leary, chairman of the chamber's executive committee said that so far there had been clear demonstration that "free enterprise has been fully willing and capable of handling the job of national defense, so far as material and personnel are concerned."

But while it was "apparent that our defense orders can be taken 'in our stride,' care should be taken." Mr. O'Leary cautioned, to "guard against legislation which will freeze our price structure under the pretense of forwarding national defense."

"The tendency during recent months to rush through incomprehensible and punitive tax legislation on the pretense that national defense requires such legislation at once is dangerous and destructive to our real defense program," he said.

Inland Power Will Sell Unit's Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan authorized Leonard S. Florsheim, trustee of the Inland Power & Light Corporation, a former Insull concern, to sell 85,000 shares of the common stock of the Michigan Public Service Company, to an underwriting group headed by Otis and Company of Cleveland and Chicago. The Michigan Public Service Company is a subsidiary of the Inland company.

The sum of $1,045,134 is to be paid for the stock which represents all of the stock outstanding, and the proceeds are to be distributed among various security holders of the Inland company. The stock is expected to be distributed to the public by the underwriting group.

The court also authorized the trustee to surrender and cancel a demand note for $620,132 held by him against the Michigan Public Service Company in connection with an agreement for the refunding of $3,943,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Michigan company.

The Michigan company serves electricity to communities in the northwestern section of the lower Michigan peninsula.

Traveling on Business is Pleasure

Experience. Monitor readers make a practice of consulting the hotel, resort, and travel advertising published in The Christian Science Monitor, when desiring information about railroad, steamship, bus, and air lines, as well as hotels.

PATRONIZE MONITOR - ADVERTISED TRANSPORTATION

Durable Goods Industry Seen 40 P. C. Divertable to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Without confronting the people of the Nation with Germany's choice of "cannon or butter," can the vast productive plant of the United States supply the requirements of the defense program?

Finding that this question—that is, whether we shall have to sacrifice consumption for the sake of rearmament—is fast becoming an issue in determining public policy, the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board issued a summary of the facts of our industrial production and consumption that bear on defense procurement.

The solution of the butter-cannon problem, according to the Board's study, depends upon many factors, among them the present ability of industry to absorb the impact of war orders without dislocation, the economic policies adopted by the Government to carry out the defense program, and the length of time the country is given to meet the abnormal defense requirements.

Goods Production

Another factor is the actual proportion of durable goods output that is "optional," in the sense that its consumption can be postponed, permitting the industrial faciilties involved to be diverted to miiltary purposes. In this connection, it is pointed out that in 1937, a peak year, our industry produced finished manufactures having a total net value of $34,000,000,000, of which about $14,000,000,000 consisted of durable goods and finished construction materials. Of these durable items, $5,500,000,000, or 40 per cent, were over and above the maintenance requirements of producers and consumers.

"A large sector of the nation's productive resources can be freed for defense production," it is stated. Moreover, "the durable goods idustry is well adapted to such production because of its high degree of mechanization and its access to a relatively large proportion of available skilled machine labor."

In discussing the convertible, "optional" element in the durable goods industry, it is mentioned that while 83 per cent of all goods produced in the food and alcoholic beverage industries is turned out for human consumption, more than three-fourths of all iron and steel production is at least one stage or more removed from the ultimate consumer.

"Simple basic wants," the study states, "relate largely to perishable finished commodities, ordinarily consumed in less than six months." Semi-durable finished commodities are mainly wearing apparel and personal goods and last from six months to three years. Durable goods are considered by the study to be useful for three years or longer and constitute the greatest proportion of products farthest removed from "necessary" consumption.

Drop in Consumption

With respect to cannon vs. butter during the last war, the opinion of authorities is cited to the effect that "civilian consumption actually declined during the World War period as compared with the 1916 level, belying the 'silk shirt' atmosphere which prevailed in particular war industries at that time." About 60 per cent of the $31,000,000,000 spent for war purposes in the period from 1917 to 1919 came out of decreased consumption, according to one authority. If a similar decline in consumption in the present emergency could be restricted to durable goods, it might permit the American people to continue to have, in a quite literal sense, both cannon and butter.

Consumers' durable goods produced in 1937 were valued at about $5,500,000,000, the study reveals, with about $3,000,000,000 of this representing the production value of passenger cars, parts, and minor transportation items. If the industrial plant which had been producing the cars, radios, refrigerators and other items of this type should be convreted to defense production, it would not mean that the American people would be immediately deprived of the use of durable goods. For they would still be able to drive their present cars and enjoy the radios and other goods in their possession. In this connection, it is stated that "as the standard of living has risen, the output of capital goods industries has grown at a rate faster than that of all industry," and at the same time "the stock of goods subject to prolonged, continued use over a long period has been increased."

Large Reserve

"Such stocks constitute a great reserve in an emergency period when a scaling down of individual consumption is demanded," the study declares. "The average life of durable goods may be extended in periods of stress; the resulting backlog of replacement demand can later be used to take up the slack after the necessity of producing the initial tools of war has been met. A similar curtailment of production of producers' durable goods for other than immediately necessary replacements would add to the potential reserve of skilled labor and machinery readily adaptable to preparedness purposes."

In converting these important parts of our industrial plant to wartime needs, "delays and readjustments in conversion are of course unavoidable," the study admits. "Experience in the first World War and currently abroad indicates, however, the importance of peacetime fabricators of durable goods to military production. Makers of stoves turned to grenades and trench bombs. Radiator manufacturers made big guns; makers of refrigerators made field hospital tables; makers of horseshoes provided trench picks."

Current orders for miiltary items have included fuse bomb contracts let to screw manufacturers, storage-battery and business-machine makers; parachute flares to makers of fireworks; automatic pistols to sewing-machine manufacturers; telescopes to linotype firms; gas masks to surgical-supply and tire makers.

Value of Durables

In examining the continued value of consumers' durable articles already distributed and in use, it is noted that of the more than 25,000,000 passenger cars which had been registered at the close of 1939, almost three-fourths fell into age groups "possessing a vast inventory of unused mileage, 55 per cent being five years of age or less. In combination, these factors strongly suggest a high degree of availability."

Passenger cars represented fully one-half of all durable consumers' goods produced in 1937, with articles spread over about 50 other industrial goods accounting for the other half. These include heavy household goods such as furniture, stoves and heating apparatus, refrigerators and electric household appliances; musical instruments and radios; jewelry and books. The total stock of all durable goods in the possession of consumers in 1935 was roughly about $29,000,000,000, and has increased since, it is stated, with about $8,000,000,000 of this amount representing the value of passenger cars.

It is suggested that whereas the German economic situation made it necessary to choose either cannon or butter, the relative "luxury" of this country's general standard of living raises the question whether we cannot have both. If it were found after study that the latter choice were possible, and also desirable, it is probable that it would be due to the much larger industrial plant which has been developed in this country for the production of automobiles, radios, home conditioning systems and other so-called consumers' durable goods. This plant, it is pointed out, is especially adaptable to turning out defense material, since it is equipped with well-maintained machinery, is manned by highly skilled machine workers, and in its scope and value far exceeds that of any other country.

Netherlands Diamond Industry Shows Satisfactory Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands diamond industry is showing a fairly satisfactory development considering the fact that the export of diamonds, both polished and unpolished, is banned.

At Amsterdam the diamond industry has continued to work through the whole period of German occupation and more than 1,000 persons have been added to the trade. The order and proper co-operation which exist in the industry are seen as the reason why the Netherlands diamond industry has been able to work continuously.

Now, however, there will gradually come a shortage of rough diamonds which will in its turn lead to the giving up of the ban on the sale of rough diamonds for polishing purposes, with a necessary limitation of the commission trade. This so far as the rough stones are concerned will probably be ruled out altogether, as otherwise it might lead to a great inflation in prices.

Recently there has been a good demand, exclusively for the home trade and principally for larger stones of over one carat. The reports from the United States show that small stones chiefly have gone up in price in view of the fact that both centers—Antwerp and Amsterdam—are excluded from trade with the United States.

In Antwerp at the moment nothing is being worked and this is an additional reason for the increase in prices.

In industrial diamonds and bort, trade has been quite impossible as these commodities were by order of the German authorities sealed up and the export entirely stopped.

Shoe Imports Lowest In Months; Exports Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Imports in August of shoes, totaling 179,217 pairs, were the lowest in 30 months, the Commerce Department announced. Shoe exports during the month, 228,178 pairs, were the highest since February, 1940.

War conditions making it more difficult for Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, France, and the United Kingdom to ship to the United States were credited with keeping down imports.

During the first eight months of the year 1,984,600 pairs of shoes valued at $893,646 were imported, a decrease of more than 50 per cent compared with imports during the corresponding period of 1939.

Exports for the eight months amounted to 1,719,374 pairs compared with 1,905,573 in the first eight months last year.

U. S. to Spend 13 Billion In '41 Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury expects the current fiscal year to produce a peacetime spending record of $13,000,000,000, and a deficit of about $5,760,000,000.

The anticipated total expenditure would be the second highest in all American history, yielding only to the World War fiscal year 1919 when the outlay reached $18,522,895,000. The expected deficit would be exceeded only by the figures in the 1918 and 1919 fiscal years.

As Congress neared the end of the unprecedented appropriations for the government bookkeeping year which will end next June 30, officials contrasted the new outlook with the $8,424,191,570 spending budget that President Roosevelt submitted in January, before the huge defense program materialized.

Cash Disbursements

The $13,000,000,000 spending estimate was predicated on actual cash disbursements on the more than $20,000,000,000 which this Congress either appropriated or authorized in the form of contract obligations.

The $7,000,000,000 margin between the authorized total and the estimated $13,000,000,000 in actual disbursement presaged an unspent carryover to the next fiscal year which might set new records.

President Roosevelt's requests for defense money last January totaled only $1,539,445,160. Now current estimates on actual expenditures for that purpose run around $5,750,000,000, including the cost of conscription. This compares with less than $5,000,000,000 spent in the first year of the World War and is surpassed only by the $11,000,000,000 in the last year of the war.

The looked-for $13,000,000,000 outlay in the 1941 fiscal year is almost 50 per cent greater than the $9,537,000,000 of the 1940 fiscal year, which set the previous peacetime record. The 1939 spending was $9,268,338,000.

In an effort to keep pace with the new appropriations—at least to some extent — Congress twice passed revenue bills. Counting in the returns from the newly-enacted excess profits tax, the revenues this fiscal year are now being estimated at about $6,542,000,000—a total surpassed only in fiscal 1920 when the richest of the World War taxes were collected. Approximately $715,000,000 of this will come from the tax law of June which added 10 per cent to nearly every kind of tax from the one on incomes to that on club dues. The new excess profits act is slated to add only about $175,000,000 more this year, although retroactive to 1940 corporation earnings. Both of the new tax laws were expected to have much richer yields in subsequent years.

RFC to Repay Loan

To hold down the deficit somewhat, the Treasury will have this fiscal year the $700,000,000 which President Roosevelt has ordered Governmental corporations, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to repay on the capital originally invested in them by the Treasury.

That will leave the Treasury to borrow nearly all of the estimated deficit of $5,760,000,000. Already this year, the Treasury has borrowed $1,100,000,000 to bring its debt to the record total of $44,062,998,207. After allowance for debt obligations on Baby Bonds, this left available to the Treasury only $640,000,000 of its $45,000,000,000 general purpose debt limit, and presaged an early utilization of its new powers to borrow $4,900,000,000 for defense purposes.

Columbia Gas Declares 10c Dividend on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. have declared a dividend of 10 cents on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 19. Last May the company distributed 20 cents a share on the common, which was the first payment since 1937.

In declaring the common dividend, the company said, directors gave consideration to the amount of accrued net earnings for the past nine months and "to the probable effect on both past and future net earnings of the new revenue act passed by Congress this week which will apply to all earnings accruing from Jan. 1, 1940."

It was expected, the company added, that the amount of increased Federal taxes of the Columbia system for 1940 due to the first revenue act approved June 5 and the latest revenue act now awaiting Presidential approval will be in excess of 25 cents a share of common stock.

Canada Saves $75,000,000 By Restricting Travel

TORONTO (CP)—A. D. McBain of the Foreign Exchange Control Board at Ottawa said here that $75,000,000 has been saved for Canada's war effort by restricting the travels of Canadians who ordinarily make pleasure trips to the United States.

Mr. McBain was one of four federal officials who answered questions on the financial aspects of the war effort at a dinner of the Toronto Advertising and Sales Club. His estimate that $75,000,000 had been saved for Canadian use was made when he pointed to the new restrictions on taking currency across the border.

Steel Output Rate Best in 10 Months

By the Associated Press

New York

The steel industry worked at 90.75 per cent of capacity during September, the highest monthly rate since last November, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Its production of open hearth and bessemer steel ingots in September totaled 5,895,232 tons compared with 6,033,037 tons in August, when the industry operated at 89.72 per cent of capacity. September had two less working days than August.

In September, 1939, production totaled 4,769,468 tons at 72.87 per cent of capacity.

August Best Home Buying Month in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Heavy late summer home building and home buying made August the best home financing month so far in 1940, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports.

There were 134,702 urban home mortgages amounting to $376,816,000 recorded in the nation during the month. This was 3 per cent above the figure for July and 17 per cent better than August last year. August exceeded May, the previous best month this year, by over $4,000,000.

Every section of the country west of the Alleghanies and south of Pennsylvania shared in the increase over July, said the Board's Division of Research and Statistics in its monthly survey. The East-Northeast segment disclosed a slight drop in recordings. This was in contrast to the situation a month previous when the industrial East accounted for three-fourths of the monthly increase over June, due chiefly to an upsurge in demands for housing facilities in national defense industrial sections.

Savings and loan associations as usual did one third of the home financing in the nation in the month. The August distribution of mortgage recordings by all types of lenders follows:

	Number	Amount
Savings and loan associations	46,706	$121,979,000
Insurance companies	6,525	31,829,000
Banks and trust companies	29,137	93,931,000
Mutual savings banks	4,298	15,903,000
Individuals	39,858	56,770,000
Others	17,178	56,394,000
Totals	134,702	$376,816,000

In the first eight months of 1940, all types of lenders accounted for urban home financing amounting to $2,630,868,000.

Carloadings Seen Rising 11.5 P. C. In Atlantic Area

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board estimated freight carloadings in its territory for the last three months of 1940 would increase 11.5 per cent from the 613,789 carloads of the same 1939 period.

Prominent in the estimated 684,657 carloads are the heavy industries, with anticipated 30 per cent increases in movement of automobiles, trucks and parts, and machinery and boilers. A 25 per cent increase is anticipated in shipment of brick and clay products, and 20 per cent in gravel, sand and stone, iron and steel, lime and plaster, and paper, paperboard and prepared roofing.

The board's territory includes New York State, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and sections of Maryland and Virginia.

Northeastern Poultry Raisers Hold Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Two thousand poultry raisers from 12 eastern states met here for the fifth exposition and convention of the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council.

Three acres of floor space in Atlantic City's giant convention hall was taken up with exhibits of incubators, egg sorters, collapsible hen houses, vitamin foods, and other gadgets designed to prod hens into laying more eggs.

On exhibition was an electrically heated incubator that hatches 50,000 eggs at one "sitting." This super-colossal mother hen, fully automatic, regulates its own heat and turns each egg over twice a day.

The convention will end Oct. 4. Meanwhile, numerous meetings will be devoted to various aspects of the industry which turns out $250,000,000 worth of eggs and meat annually in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Lehman Corp. Reports Increase in Net Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corporation, investing company, reported its net assets as of Sept. 30 amounted to $29.20 a common share, compared with $27.46 at the end of the previous quarter, and $33.66 on Sept. 30, 1939.

Important additions to the portfolio during the third quarter included 17,600 shares of Standard Brands, Inc., 2,400 shares of Bath Iron Works Corporation, 1,500 shares of American Stores, and 500 shares of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The only elimination was $167,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad convertible 3¼ per cent debentures.

NLRB, Ford Both Culpable, Court Holds

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8 (AP)—The U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals held today that the National Labor Relations Act grants no sanction "for an invasion of the liberties guaranteed to all citizens by the first amendment" of the U. S. Constitution.

The tribunal ruled in refusing to uphold a National Labor Board order that the Ford Motor Co. cease distributing to its employees pamphlets outlining the firm's views on unionization of its plants.

At the same time, the Court granted an enforcement order for part of a NLRB ruling to require the Ford Company to cease and desist alleged interference with employees in exercising collective bargaining rights.

Violates Free Speech

The Board's order against distribution of pamphlets was attacked as violating constitutional free speech and press guarantees.

"The right to form an opinion," said the Court in ruling on the pamphlet issue, "is of little value if such opinion may not be expressed and the right to express it is of little value if it may not be communicated to those immediately concerned."

The Court's opinion agreed with the Board's contention that the Ford Company was responsible for a riot at the River Rouge plant on May 28, 1937.

"Even assuming that the respondent (Ford) had reasonable grounds to believe that the ostensible purpose of the organizers to distribute union literature was but a blind to conceal an attempt to stage a sit-down strike," said the Court, "the assault upon them was not necessary for the safeguarding of the respondent's property; nor was it provoked by the union men.

Ford Company Responsible

"The finding of the Board that it was attributable to the respondent is sustained by evidence that the assailants on the overpass included two foremen of the River Rouge plant and a member of the Service Department and that other Service Department employees took more or less prominent parts at other points . . . .

"The finding that the assaults upon the union organizers constituted an unfair labor practice must be sustained and the remedial provisions of the order, based upon such findings, enforced."

The Court also took issue generally with the sit-down strike, commenting that "no one who lived through the period can ignore the terror which this lawless labor technique imposed not only upon the automobile industry and its non-union employees fearing loss of their jobs, but upon all employers of labor in Michigan including manufacturers, retail establishments, hotels, public utilities and others."

Union's Rights Reaffirmed

Judge C. C. Simons of Michigan wrote the opinion which ordered reinstatement of 22 employees allegedly discharged for union activity, excepting the case of one Emil Tomkow.

The court held that the firm should cease discouraging membership in the C. I. O. union or any other union, cease intimidating directly or indirectly members of the C. I. O. union or members of any labor organization from disseminating union literature in the vicinity of the River Rouge plant and post immediately notices in its plants in Dearborn and Highland Park, Mich., stating to its employees that it would adhere to that portion of the board's order upheld by the court.

Decision on the board's order respecting work relief funds of Federal, state, county, municipal or other governments, was stayed pending the Supreme Court decision in the Republic Steel case. This referred to deducting amounts received by employees during the time they were discharged and money they would have received had they not been discharged from the company.

Defends Employer's Rights

Commenting on the court's grave responsibility" when it "must reconcile the conflicting claims" of one right against another, the opinion held that freedom of speech prevailed in the contest over distribution of Ford pamphlets.

"Freedom of speech, guaranteed without exception to all, is the more fundamental right here involved," the court concluded, . . . "Without it the very right which the board seeks to protect by its cease and desist order . . . would be of little value. . . unless the right of the free speech is enjoyed by employers as well as by employees the guaranty of the first amendment is futile."

The trial examiner, said the court, "overstepped the bounds of that judicial propriety which contestants have a right to expect," but his "injudicious conduct reaches no such clearly prejudicial impropriety as was held to invalidate the decisions of the board" in the Inland Steel and Montgomery Ward cases.

Autocar Gets New Order

ARDMORE, Pa.—The War Department has issued an additional authorization of $9,553,766 to the Auto Company for the manufacture of half-track personnel carriers. When added to the previously announced authorization of $7,271,103, this makes a total of $16,824,869 that has been awarded to Autocar for the manufacture of that one specialized type of armored vehicle.

Takes New Post

© Bachrach

John W. Darr

New Managing Director and Vice-President of the Institute of Public Relations, Inc., New York. Mr. Darr has been Vice-President and Director of Public Relations of Commercial Investment Trust, Inc.

World Production Of Tin Estimated Lower in August

LONDON (Reuters) — World production of tin in August, 1940, is estimated at 19,100 tons, compared with 19,900 tons in the previous month, according to the current Statistical Bulletin published by the International Tin Research & Development Council. This brings the total production in the first eight months of the current year to 144,600 tons, compared with 87,300 tons in the corresponding period for 1939.

The exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, and the over-exports and under-exports at the end of August are given below in long tons of tin:

	June	July	Aug. End Aug	
Belgian Congo	*	*	*	*
Bolivia	3,261	3,068	*	*
Fr. Indo-China	*	*	*	*
Malaya	7,928	6,126	7,222	—3,701
Neth. E. Indies	3,162	4,347	3,571	+ 114
Nigeria	860	2,068	409	+ 1,609
Thailand	1,726	1,118	1,460	—2,325

*Not yet available.

United States deliveries totaled 70,404 tons in the first eight months of 1940, showing an increase of 69 per cent as compared with deliveries of 41,570 tons in the first months of 1939.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carry-over, increased by 2,402 tons during August, 1940, to 51,232 tons at the end of the month. Stocks at the end of August, 1939, amounted to 34,608 tons.

The average cash price for standard tin in London was £262.6 in August, 1940, as against £265.8 in the previous month and £229.9 in August, 1939.

The average price for Straits tin in New York was 51.17 cents per pound in August as against 51.59 in July and 48.76 a year ago.

N. Y. Banks' Idle Funds at Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Deposits of New York City's ten largest banks increased about $2,000,000,000 in the first year of the war to a total of $10,798,000,000, a summary of their quarterly statements showed.

A little more than half the increase was invested in Government securities and about $180,000,000 in "other" securities. Loans were somewhat smaller at the end of September compared with the same 1939 date, leaving idle funds at the highest level on record.

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended August 31	1940	1939
Beatrice Creamery	1.15	1.57
Gamewell Co.	.66	.57
12 Weeks Ended August 31		
Masonite	1.13	.82
Quarter Ended August 31		
U. S. Plywood	.80	.80
Quarter Ended June 30		
Pacific Western Oil	.01	.31
6 Months Ended June 30		
Cerro de Pasco	1.41	.68
Motor Products	1.66	.21
8 Months Ended August 31		
Great Northern Railway	1.19	
Norfolk & Western Railway	14.32	9.72
U. S. Smelting Rfg. & Mng.	3.99	2.96
Virginian Railway	3.33	1.96

Thompson-Starrett Offers Recapitalization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—A recapitalization plan for Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., building construction concern, designed to eliminate the $31.50 per share arrears in dividends on its preferred stock, was proposed to stockholders in a letter from L. J. Fischer, Chairman of the board.

Stockholders were notified of a special meeting here on Nov. 26 to vote on the proposals.

The plan calls for a merger of the parent concern with its wholly owned subsidiary, Thompson-Starrett Engineering Associates. The new concern will have a capital of 63,896 shares of a new $3.50 partially cumulative preference stock and 529,613 shares of common.

Present $3.50 preference holders will receive for each share held and its accumulated dividends, one share of the new preference and three shares of new common. Each four shares of present common will receive one share of new common.

British Plan To Stabilize Cotton Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—The Liverpool Cotton Association has started to concentrate all outstanding futures contracts for American and Egyptian cotton in one delivery month, cable advices to the New York Cotton Exchange disclosed.

The move, said the cable, apparently showed the determination of the British Government to stabilize local prices at reasonable parity with prices in producing countries.

Current Prices

The price of middling spot cotton in Liverpool is currently around the equivalent of 14 cents a pound. In New York the quotation is a shade under 10 cents a pound.

All contracts in American futures at Liverpool will be transferred to March, and Egyptian futures to January, at Thursday's closing differences.

Trading will continue in only one month subject to official maximum and minimum prices pending establishment of new emergency contracts which will probably take about four weeks to develop.

Maximum prices on the new contracts will be automatically established on the basis of prices ruling for U. S. and Egyptian cotton, plus shipping costs, plus a possible 10 per cent merchandising profit.

Local dealers pointed out the concentration of trade in one month paralleled action taken in New York after the closing of the exchange in 1914, when contracts were transferred to the May, 1915, position.

Shortage U. S. Cotton

Shortages of American cotton and the reduction in the private freight quota for October to only 15,000 bales made the present contract in Liverpool unworkable, trade opinion indicated.

Observers here expected Great Britain to cover the bulk of her cotton requirements for the next few months out of supplies she has received and expects to receive, under the cotton-rubber barter deal with the U. S.

Shipments under the agreement thus far were estimated at around 300,000 bales of a total of 690,000 called for. The British Government has announced plans for speeding transfer of the barter cotton.

S. California Edison Financing Syndicate Includes 140 Firms

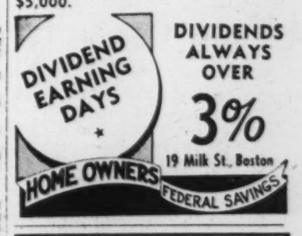
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the pending financing of $108,000,000 of Southern California Edison Company Ltd., refunding bonds will be handled by an underwriting group headed by The First Boston Corporation and Harris, Hall & Company and 140 other houses located in every section of the United States.

Some of the leading underwriters include:

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., White, Weld & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Ballou, Adams & Co., Inc., Blair & Co., Inc., Bond & Goodwin, Inc., Burr, Gannett & Co., Chace, Whiteside & Symmes, Inc., Clark, Dodge & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Dick & Merle-Smith, Estabrook & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, E. W. Hutton & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Lee Higginson Corporation, Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, F. S. Moseley & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Newton, Abbe & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Perrin, West & Winslow, Inc., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Putnam & Co., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Co., Inc., Shields & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Tifft Brothers, Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, Tucker Anthony & Co., Union Securities Corporation, H. C. Wainwright & Co., Washburn & Co., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.

Accounts opened on or before October 10 earn full month's dividend. Savings insured up to $5,000.



WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	392,290
1940 volume to date	152,642,980
1939 volume to date	206,927,446

Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Leading stocks limped into slightly lower territory in today's market.

Hesitancy was apparent at the start, but selling pressure was relatively light. Occasional attempts at a comeback attracted little response. While modest plus signs were tacked on scattered favorites, losses of fractions to around a point predominated near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Counteracting the further broadening of the business structure, brokers suggested, was renewed worry in speculative circles over foreign developments. These included intensification of the air bombing duels between the British and Germans, growing complications in the Far East and the recent Nazi Rumanian thrust.

Support was accorded shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, General Electric, Loft, General Steel Castings preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio, Anaconda and N. Y. Central.

Backward were Chrysler, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, American Can, Allied Chemical, J. I. Case, Pennsylvania, Texas Corp., American Smelting, United Aircraft, Sperry and Pennsylvania.

In the curb American Cyanamid "B" pushed up briskly. Inclined to give ground were Glen Alden Coal, Heyden Chemical and Lynch Corp.

Japanese Bonds Drop

Japanese bonds worked lower in the bond market today, extending a sharp decline which started after announcement of the nation's entry into the axis group.

Japanese governments showed losses of 1 to ½ points near the final hour. Some Japanese municipal and industrial ratings gave up 2 or more.

United States Treasury issues were buoyed by continued accumulation of idle money. Some pushed ahead a bit but the list for some time has been hovering close to the 1939 peaks.

Slipping for losses ranging to more than a point were Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped; American & Foreign Power 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Union Pacific 3½s, Shell Union 2½s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Up fractions at one time were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Western Union 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Brisbane 6s rose 2 in the foreign list and Rome 6½s were up a shade.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (St. Louis)	15c	Oct.	20	Oct. 10
Outlet Co.	25c	Nov.	1	Oct. 23
Sports Preds. Inc.	20c	Oct.	19	Oct. 9
Tohurn Gold Mines Ltd. ($1)	2c	Nov.	22	Oct. 22

Interim

United Molasses	7½p			

Participating

Panhandle East'n Pipe Line Co. 6% ptc. pf. A	$1.35	Oct.	26	Oct. 10

Irregular

American Arch Co	50c	Nov.	30	Nov. 19
Clev Rity Corp	$8	Oct.	15	Oct. 11
Electrolux Corp	25c	Nov.	15	Oct. 17
Haverhill Elec Co	$1	Oct.	15	Oct. 7
Institutional Sec (Aviation)	25c	Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Panhandle E. P. L.	50c	Oct.	26	Oct. 10
Sacc-Low Shops	$1.25	Nov.	20	Nov. 7
Sundance Royal	1c	Oct.	21	Oct. 19

Stock

Institu Sec (Ins)	2½%	Nov.	1	Sep. 30

Accumulated

Schumacher Wall Bord Corp $2 ptc pf	50c	Nov.	15	Nov. 5
Gulf Coast Wat pf	70c	Oct.	15	Oct. 1

Regular

Beverly Gas & Elec Co	$1	Oct.	11	Oct. 7
Bourjois, Inc.	$2.75 pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Brockton Gas Light Co	10c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (St. Louis)	25c	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Colonial Life Ins Co of America	$3	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Colu Pic $2.75 pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Concord Elec Co	70c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Concord Electric Co.				
Galion Iron Wks & Mfg pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
El & Wmspt RR	$1.14	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Electrolux Corp	25c		Nov. 15	Oct. 17
Exeter & Hampton Electric Co	$2.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Co	69c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
General American Oil Co of Texas, 6% cv pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
General Shoe	20c		Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Intern Ocean Teleg Co.	$7		Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Jenkintown B & T Co Pa.	30c	S	Oct. 31	Oct. 19
King Oil Co	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 12
Marion Manuf Co	$1		Oct. 1	Oct. 3
Melville Shoe	50c		Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Melville Shoe pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Mtg Co of N S	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Mutual Inv Fd	10c		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Mass P & Lt Assoc pf	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Mercan Strs pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Mo Kan P Line	10c		Oct. 30	Oct. 15
Do "B"	½c		Oct. 30	Oct. 15
No Bos Lig Prop	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Do pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Nat Com B&T Co of Albany (N Y)	$5	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
N Y Mdse Co	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
N'west'n Tel Co	$1.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Outlet Co	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Outlet Co pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Outlet Co 6% 2 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Pt Huron Sul & P pf	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
P & A Tel Co	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Riverside Cem pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Rockland L&P Co	17c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c Strs Inc	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Saco-Low Shops pf	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
St Law F Mills	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
St Law F M pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
St Paul Union Stkyds Co	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Seven-Up Bot Co (St. Co (St. L., Mo.)	35c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Sports Prod, Inc	20c	Q	Oct. 19	Oct. 9
Sundance Roy. Ltd	1c		Oct. 21	Oct. 19
Tobum G M. Ltd	5c	Q	Nov. 22	Oct. 22
Unit NJ RR&C	$2.50	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
Wheel & L Erie Ry 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Wheel & L E pr in	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Zellers Ltd pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 5 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $12,467,357.67 ($15,339,154.57); expenditures $26,598,740.66 ($25,237,124.29); net balance $2,350,526,843.87 ($2,107,779,093.85); working balance included $1,614,934,228.90 ($1,409,817,540.73); customs receipts for month $5,220,918.38 ($6,474,899.92); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,739,116,144.98 ($1,529,888,806.08); expenditures $2,468,605,958.95 ($2,567,945,672.98); excess of expenditures $885,650,844.79 ($1,038,056,886.90); gross debt $44,062,141,408.75 ($40,859,857,606.79); increase over previous day $1,158,812.60. Gold assets $21,900,799.33 ($18,966,336,840.86).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	Oct 5
82½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Oct 1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¾	21⅜	21¾	Oct 5
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	21	41	40	40	—1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Oct 3
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	25	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
11½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	1⅛	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¾
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	11	10½	10¾	— ¼
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	18⅜	17¾	17¾	—1¼
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	7	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Oct 7
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	164	163¾	163¾	—1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 3
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	9	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	12	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	—2
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	59	57½	57¾	—2
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7⅞	7½	7¾	— ⅛
99⅜	51⅜	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	7	98¾	98	98	—1⅜
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	176¾	176¾	176¾	— ½
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅞
56¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	5	52½	52	52½	—1½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	6	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	127½	127½	127½	—2½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 7
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 7
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13	13	13	Oct 5
28⅛	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	1	16	16	16	Oct 5
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3½	3⅜	3½	Oct 7
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	9	33	31	31	—2
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	2	30	30	30	—1
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¼	55	Oct 2
37⅛	15⅜	Am Ice	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 7
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	21⅛	20½	20½	Oct 4
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12⅞	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	18	15⅜	15	15	— ¾
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	5	71⅜	70	70	—2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	3	16	16	16	— ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 1
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	2	44¾	43½	43½	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	24	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	6	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅜
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	21	41½	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅞
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	Oct 7
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	Oct 7
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (3¼e)	11	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Oct 5
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	—
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15¼	15	15¼	+1¼
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	163⅜	162¼	162¼	—1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77	77	77	Oct 7
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77¾	77	77	—1½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	158½	Oct 4
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	18	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
45¾	28	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	36	36	36	Oct 5
12	6	Am Woolen	4	9¼	9	9	— ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	48	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅞
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	45	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30¼	30¾	Sep 20
22⅜	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	6	30¼	30	30	
110½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	106	106	106	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	45	45	45	—1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	35⅞	35½	35½	— ¼
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 3
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅝	5½	5½	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16⅛k)	4	81	80	80	— ¾
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	7	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅝
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	53⅛	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	9	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	12⅜	12	12	—1¾
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16	15½	15½	— ½
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Oct 5
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	3	65½	65½	65½	—1¼
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 7
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	55	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4	4	4	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28⅜	27½	27½	— ⅜
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	23	23	Oct 7
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 3
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	17	31⅜	30¾	30⅞	— ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	42	80¼	78⅜	78½	—1¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123¾	123⅝	123⅝	— ⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	—1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Oct 3
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	18	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	27½	27	27	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	9	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (⅞e)	8	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
4⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35⅜	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Bridgeport (½e)	5	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport pf(½e)	5	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	15	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—1
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Oct 2
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	46	46	46	+1
37	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	15	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¾	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¾	13¼	Bkly Un G (⅝e)	6	16⅜	16	16	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	3	23	23	23	— ½
10⅛	6⅛	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	10	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	7	32	31¼	31⅜	—1⅛
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ¾
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	18¼	17½	17½	—1¼
12¾	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	17½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 3
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅞
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	6	7	7	7	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	5	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	37	37	37	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	4	31½	31	31	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	56⅞	54¼	54¼	—2¾
56⅛	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	13	50⅜	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	12	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 7
11¾	4	Cent Violetta $	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Oct 7
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (4)	14	30⅞	30	30	—1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	22	21½	22	Oct 4
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	21	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Oct 4
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 7
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 7
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	½	½	½	Oct 7
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14⅜	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	—1
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46⅜	46¼	46¼	Oct 7
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 5
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 5
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	
6⅝	1⅜	Ch'lds Co	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3⅜e)	52	79⅛	77¾	77¾	—1⅜
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 5
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	4	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	3	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅝
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	12	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	34	33⅛	33¼	—1¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Oct 5
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Oct 3
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓)	7	11½	11¼	11¼	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	101	101	101	+ ⅛
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	27	27	27	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	8	21½	20	20	—1⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 5
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	9	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.30e)	13	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	80¼	80⅛	80⅛	Oct 7
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Securities Act Revision Asked By IBA Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, declared that there should be a simplification of procedures under the Securities Act of 1933 which would eliminate completely the waiting period with respect to seasoned issuers of securities who have made full public disclosure of information about their affairs. He would also eliminate provisions alleged to have been shown unnecessary for the protection of investors by experiences of the last seven years, provision which he avers impair greatly the operation of the private capital market in respect to public offerings.

Letter to Mr. Pike

In a letter to Sumner T. Pike, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Connely declared that investment banking asks nothing more than to be able from the standpoint of legal requirements to negotiate with a prospective issuer on an equal footing with insurance companies or other large buyers.

Mr. Pike recently delivered an address in Maine in which it is said that he attributed the enormous growth of "private placements" to causes other than operation of the Securities Act. Mr. Connely's communication was in reply to Mr. Pike's address.

Private placement did not exist prior to the Securities Act except in rare instances, Mr. Connely declared in his letter, and was still "virtually unknown except for security issues which would otherwise be subject to registration under the Securities Act." Citing that more than $3,000,000,000 of securities which otherwise would have been subject to registration under the Securities Act and available for purchase by the public has been sold through "private placement" in the last six years or so, Mr. Connely criticized Mr. Pike for basing his address and arguments solely on testimony presented before the Temporary National Economic Committee by the SEC, when the investment bankers were refused permission to be heard.

Quotes Executives

Life insurance executives were quoted by Mr. Connely in substantiating his contention that the Securities Act was the primary factor in the growth of private placement of securities. He questioned the popular belief that such private sales were made at a complete saving of the underwriting costs or commissions and asserted that after close examination of the records of many "private placements" he has been unable to discover that the issuers had succeeded in saving the underwriters' commissions.

Various other arguments were touched on by Mr. Connely which have been presented against the practice of private sales, including the contention that smaller institutional investors, such as small insurance companies, trust funds, educational funds, etc., gradually are being forced, as a result of the private procedure, into second-grade securities because of inability to obtain the high-grade offerings.

John R. Thompson Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—John R. Thompson Company and subsidiaries, restaurant chain, reported a net loss, after nonrecurring credits and expenses in connection with lease adjustments, for the 36 weeks ended Sept. 6 of $97,835, compared with a loss of $273,744 for the corresponding 1939 period. Sales for the period amounted to $7,650,253, compared with $7,616,056 for the like 1939 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '45-'43	108.18	108.18	108.18
2 2s '47	105.27	105.27	105.27
2 2¼s '56-'54	104.4	104.4	104.4
4 2¾s '65-'60	107.27	107.25	107.25

New York City Bond

209 3s '80	97¾	97	97¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94	93⅝	93⅝
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78½	78⅛	78½
64 Alleghany 5s '50 st	51½	51	51¼
6 Allied St'rs 4½s '51	100¼	100	100¼
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	107	107
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	49⅞	49½	49½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Am T & T 3½s '43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
7 Am T&T 3⅛s '68	109⅛	109	109
11 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅜	109¼	109¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104⅛	104	104
4 Arm Del 4s '55	103½	103¼	103¼
11 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
5 Atl & Birm 4s '33	12½	12½	12½
23 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69	68⅝	68⅝
18 A C Line cit 4s '52	67⅞	67¼	67¼
6 A C Line 5s '45	67	67	67
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69½	69¼	69¼
11 B&O '95 st A	35½	35⅛	35⅛
4 B&O '95 st C	40	39½	39¾
18 B&O 2000 st D	35	34½	34½
13 B&O 96 st F	35	35	35
39 B&O cv '60 st	15	14¾	14⅞
24 B&O 4s '48	69⅞	69	69
36 B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	61	60½	61
10 B&O S W '50 st	48	47½	48
1 Barg & Ar cv 4s '51 st	61½	61½	61½
6 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	114	114	114
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107	107	107
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	103½	103¼	103½
25 Boston&Me 5s '67	72⅝	71¾	71¾
4 Bost & Me 4s '60	71¾	71¾	71¾
4 Bost & Me 4½s '70	19¾	19½	19½
22 Bnf R&P '57 st	42½	42	42⅜
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34	3⅛	3½	3½
1 Bush H Bldg 5s '60	61½	61	61
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99½	99½	99½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	98	98	98
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97	97	97
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	106¼	106	106
4 Can Pac 5s 44	102	102	102
1 Can Pac 5s 54	72½	72½	72½
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	74	74	74
12 Can Pac 4½s 60	64½	64	64
20 Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54	54
6 Carriers & G 6s 50	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	85	85	85
4 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	5½	5½	5½
19 Cen New Eng 4s 61	50⅜	50	50⅜
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	46⅜	46	46
23 Cen Pac 4s 49	16½	16	16
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Cen Steel 8s 41	107½	107½	107½
1 Champ P&F 4¾s 50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 C&O 4½s 92	127½	127½	127½
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¼	102½	102¼
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102¼	102	102¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	85	85
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96½	96½	96½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	92¾	93
9 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	19⅛	19½	19½
9 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	5⅜	5¼	5¼
8 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	28½	28½	28½
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	28½	28½	28⅛
22 CM&SP gen 4s 89	28	28	28
1 Chi&NW 6½s	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11	11	11
1 Chi&NW 4¼s 2037C	11	11	11
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	16	16	16
8 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	5⅜	5¼	5¼
5 CRI&P cf 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 CRI&P 4s '88	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
6 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6½	6½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Ct Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	56	56	56
3 Ch&WInd 4s '52	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
2 Childs Co 5s '43	36¼	36	36¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58	58	58
7 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75	75
13 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅛	106¼	106¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86½	86	86
9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76¼	76¼
11 ClevUnTer4½s'77C	70⅝	70¼	70¼
6 Col P&I 5s '70	79¾	80	80
8 Col&So 4½s '80	19¾	19½	19½
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 ComMacKayInc'69ww	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 ComwithEd 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
30 Comwl Ed cv 2¼s '58	121¾	121¾	121¾
4 ConnRiv Pow 3¼s'61	109½	109½	109½
1 ConEdis 3½s '58	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅝	105⅞	105⅞
11 Consol'nCoal 5s '60	70½	70¼	70¼
1 ConsumPow 3¼s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	102	102	102
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103½	103½	102½
3 Crucible Sti 4½s '48	104¼	104¾	104¾
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	22	22	22
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	100¾	100½	100¾
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¾	106⅜	106¾
7 Dey & Hud rfg 4s 43	55	55	55
4 D R G 4s 36	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 D & R G W 5s 5 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
11 Det Ed 3½s 66	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s 61	99½	99½	99½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19½	19½	19½
186 Erie rfg 5s 67	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
203 Erie rfg 5s 75	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
22 Erie 1st 4s 96	74	72⅞	73⅛
178 Erie gen lien 4s 96	35¼	33½	34⅜
46 Erie cv 4s 53 A	29	27⅞	28⅛
46 Erie cv 4s 53 B	29	27⅞	28⅛
8 Erie cv 4s 53 D	28½	27½	28⅛
7 Erie Gene 6s 57	88½	86¼	88½
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106⅝	106½	106½
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8½	8	8
11 Fla E Sst 5s 74 ct	7¾	7½	7¾
7 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	60	60	60
4 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
25 Gen Sti Cast 5½s 49	85¼	84⅝	85¼
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	105½	105½	105½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107	106¼	107
6 Gt Nor 5s 73	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	94½	94¼	94¼
17 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94½	93¾	93⅞
4 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106	106	106
76 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	98¾	98¾
26 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	86¼	86	86
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	82	82	82
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	87	86⅞	87
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30⅜	30	30
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	45½	45	45
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111½	111½	111½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	46	46
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	42	42
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46	46	46

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	131.54	28.59	21.60
Net change	—1.97	—.32	—.22
Previous close	133.51	28.91	21.82
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.63

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43¼	43	43
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	52¼	52¼
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	45¾	45½	45½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44½	44½
2 Indus Rayon 5½s 48	106	106	106
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	105¾	105¾
20 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 In Hydro El cv 6s 44	54	53½	54
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	68⅞	68⅜	68½
34 Int Paper 6s 55	103	102⅝	102⅝
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103	102	102
2 Int Rys C A 6½s47	86¾	84½	86¾
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	24	23⅜	24⅜
1 Int T&T 5s 55	25½	25	25½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	104¾	104⅜	104¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56	56	56
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56¾	56½	56¼
3 LS&MS 3½s '97	90	89½	90
9 LS&MS 3½s '97 reg	87½	87½	87½
8 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	29	29
6 Leh Val HTerm5s '54	46	45¾	46
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24⅛	24	24⅛
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22¾	22	22¼
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20	20¼
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	86½	86½	86½
2 Louisv&N 5s 2003 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Louis&N 4s B '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
5 Louis&N 3½s A '50	104	104	104
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	54	54	54
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	80	80	80
15 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55	104½	104½	104½
11 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	99	98½	98½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105	105	105
12 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5½	5½	5½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	5½	5½	5½
11 Mo-Ill 5s '59	86⅝	85½	86⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17⅞	17¾	17¾
42 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17⅞	17½	17¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17⅞	17½	17¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17⅞	17½	17¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	75	74½	75
7 Mont Pow 3¼s '66	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞
9 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40½	40	40
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36	36
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42¼	42½
1 Nash Cha & St L 4s '78	67¾	67¾	67¾
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	107¼	107	107
11 Natl Steel 3s '65	105¼	105	105
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	105	105	105
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	35⅛	35	35
2 NO Tex&M 5s '56 Asct	32	32	32
16 NY & Putnam 4s '93	53½	53½	53½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013 A	65½	65	65
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59⅛	59½	59½
9 NYC cn 4s '98	64¾	64⅞	64⅞
8 NYC 3¾s '97	91¼	91	91
14 NYC cv 4½s '52	63	62½	62⅝
16 NYC & HR 4s '42	98	97¾	97¾
5 NYC Mi Cen.3½s '98	60½	60½	60½
9 NYCh&StL 6s '41	89⅛	89	89
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	72¾	72½	72½
13 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	60½	60¼	60¼
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	87	87	87
4 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Lack¾W 4s '73A	54	54	54
5 NYL E&WCoal 5½s '42	88	88	88
20 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	18	18
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18	17¾	17¾
7 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	24½	24½	24½
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	59	59	59
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	11½	11½	11½
6 Norf & W 4s 96	125¾	125½	125¾
7 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	67⅛	67½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 Nor Pac 5½s 2047	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	109½	109½	109½
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
6 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111	111	111
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	79	79	79
2 PanhandleEPLE4s 52	103	103	103
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	91	91	91
1 Penn Co 4s 52E	106½	106½	106½
1 Penn P&Ls 3½s 69	110½	110½	110½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¼	104½	105¼
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¼	92¾	92¾
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3 Pen RR 3¾s 52	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
18 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89⅝	89¾	89⅝
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	74½	74½	74½
12 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111	111

Demand Is Strong For British Stocks

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Strong demand for leading industrial stocks led general improvement in the securities market today.

Domestic rails displayed new strength with gains ranging to one point. Buying was encouraged by the belief tariffs would be increased in the near future.

British Government bonds steadied after small losses.

Coppers advanced fractionally and Kaffirs held quietly steady. Numerous gains spotted the miscellaneous mining list.

Advertising Increases

CHICAGO—Advertising lineage placed by retailers in newspapers of 82 major cities during the week ended Sept. 28, 1940, showed a gain of 1.8 per cent over the corresponding week of 1939, Advertising Age reported.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
41 Ph Read C&I cv 4s 49	5	4⅝	4⅝
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17¾	17⅛	17⅜
60 Phillips Pet 3s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	59½	59½	59½
1 Pitt Va&Chas 4s '43	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
20 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74¾	74½	74½
4 PorRiATds'42 unst ct	90¼	90¼	90¼
8 Pressed Sti C 5s '51	92	91¾	92
2 PhSveNoIll 2½s '68	110⅛	110½	110½
1 Purity 3¼s 58 '48	104	104	104
18 Readg 4½s '97 A	75¾	75½	75⅝
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	75½	75½	75½
15 Rem Rand 4¼s'56ww	100	100	100
3 RepubSteel 5½s '54	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
7 RepubSteel 4½s 56	102½	102½	102½
2 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 StLIM&SeaR&G '33	65¼	65¼	65¼
10 StLPubSvc 5s '59	67¾	67⅝	67¾
6 StLSF 4½s '50	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 St L SW 5s '52	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	68	68	68
1 Seab AL'an 6s '45	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Sea AL 4s '50 st	10	10	10
15 Sea Al rfg 4s '59	3½	3½	3½
19 Shell Un 2½s54	97¾	97¾	97⅞
2 Skelly Oil 3s50	102½	102½	102½
4 Socony-Vac 2s64	106	105½	106
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 So Bell T&T 3s'79	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Sou Pac 4½s68	42	42	42
17 Sou Pac 4½s81	41¾	41¼	41½
21 So Pac 4½s 69	41⅝	41¼	41½
10 So Pac cit 4s49	40⅜	40¼	40¼
6 So Pac 3⅜s46	53	52½	53
9 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47¾	47	47¾
3 So Pac SPTer 4s50	75	74½	74½
1 South Ry 6⅛s 56	83½	83½	83½
4 South Ry gen 6s56	77¾	77¾	77¾
8 South Ry gen 5s94	92¾	92½	92½
1 South Rey gen 4s56	88½	86½	86½
8 S W Bell 2¾s 85	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
11 Spokane Int 5s 55	22½	22½	22½
19 Superior Oil 3¼s50	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Swift & Co 3¼s50	104¾	103⅞	103⅞
7 T RR A Dt L 4s53	111¼	111¼	111¼
22 Tex Corp 3s65	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Tex Corp 2s59	105½	105½	105½
7 Tex & Pac 5s77B	68¾	68	68
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79	68¼	68	68¼
25 Third Ave rfg 5s60	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 T St L & W 4s50	70	70	70
5 Un El Mo 3¾s62	108½	108	108
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Un Pac 1st 4s47	113⅛	113	113⅛
11 Un Pac 4s'sMC	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Un Pac 3½s'sMC	99¾	99¼	99¾
11 Unit Bis Am 3½s55	107	106⅞	107
8 Unit Drug 5s53	88	85½	85¾
25 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103	103	103
1 Vandalia 5s 55A	109	109	109
24 Utah P&L 5s 44	103¾	103	103¾
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
6 Wabash 1st 5s 39	42½	42¼	42¼
1 Wab Det Co 5s 41	46	46	46
4 Walker H 4¼s 45	104½	104½	104½
7 Walworth 4s 55	72⅜	72½	72½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	44	44	44
3 West Pen P 5s 63E	116½	116½	116½
3 West Pen P 4½s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	52¼	52	52
2 West Va P&P 3s 54	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94½	94¼	94¼
47 Westn Md 4s 52	91¼	90½	91¼
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Western Un 5s 51	71¾	71½	71¾
3 Western Un 5s 60	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
1 Western Un 4½s 50	68	68	68
1 Wheel Sti 4½s 66A	105⅝	105¾	105⅝
20 Wis Cen 4s 49	27⅝	27½	27⅝
4 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104	103⅞	103⅞

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	20	20	20
6 Argentine 4s '72 Pub	64	64	64
9 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	64½	64	64
4 Argentine 4½s 71	79	79	79
8 Argentine 4½s 71	69½	69	69
5 Australia 5s 57	56	56	56
11 Australia 4½s 56	50½	49¾	49¾
1 Brazil 8s 41	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Brail 6½s 27-57	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
4 Brisbane 6s 50	63	63	63
1 Buen A 7s 34	33½	33½	33½
1 Buen A 4½s 8 Apr 76	50	50	50
14 Canada 5s 52	100¼	99¾	99¾
2 Canada 4s 60	94¼	94	94
5 Canada 3¼s 61	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
11 Canada 3s 67	93½	92¾	93
2 Canad 2½s 45	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Chile MtgBk6s&a2d	10	10	10
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Chile 6s Feb asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Chile 6s 62asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	9½	9½	9½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27½	27½	27½
13 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27½	27¼	27½
1 Copenhag 5s 52	23	23	23
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 Cuba 5½s 45	74½	74½	74½
10 Cuba 4½s 77	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 Denmark 5½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Denmark 4½s '62	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 Dom 1st 5½s 36-40	43	43	43
5 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Ger C Agr Bk 6s '60 Jul	27	27	27
4 Ger Govt 5½s '65	15½	15	15½
2 Ger Govt 5½s '65	15½	15	15½
1 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Gt Con El P Jap 6½s '50	75	75	75
5 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	30	30	30
7 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	26	25¾	26
24 Italy 7s 1951	40¼	40¼	40¼
27 Japan 6½s '54	68½	67	67
7 Japan 5½s '65	52½	51½	51½
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	8	8	8
24 Milan City 6½s '52	27¾	26⅞	27⅛
1 Norway 4½s '65	33	33	33
1 Norway 4s '63	33	33	33
22 Orient Dev 6s '53	47	45	45
7 Orient Dev 5½s '58	43½	42½	42½
13 Oslo City 4½s '55	28	28	28
8 Peru 7s '59	7½	7	7½
71 Peru 1st 6s '60	7	7	7
15 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7	7	7
1 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	24	24	24
3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	9½	9½	9½
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9½	9½	9½
22 Rome 6½s '52	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
5 Sante Fe (Prov 4s '84	58½	58	58
3 Sao Paulo Cty 6½s '57	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	15	15	15
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	13⅝	13⅝	13

G.O.P. Names Simpson For Barton's Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican leader in New York County and one of the first sponsors of the political career of New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, was in the office-seeking arena today as the unopposed choice of his party to the House of Representatives seat from the Seventeenth District, Manhattan. His selection to succeed Bruce Barton, incumbent, running for the United States Senate, was made unanimously at a special convention of Republicans of the district at the National Republican Club here last night, and Mr. Simpson filed his candidacy with the Board of Elections today.

A party storm center in recent years for his stand against Mr. Dewey's successive bids for election as Governor of New York and for nomination for President of the United States, Mr. Simpson's leadership record is closely linked with the Fusion movement which has supplanted Tammany Hall rule in New York City. Defying the diehard forces in the party, he supplied vigorous Republican backing for the re-election of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in 1937, and the ending that year of the 20-year lien on the New York County prosecutor's office with the election of Mr. Dewey.

His cold-shouldering of Mr. Dewey's subsequent aspirations for higher office on the racket-busting record that won him the four-year county office tenure provoked a bitter feud in the New York State Republican organization, and when the Dewey forces won control of the latter last spring in a coup that was expected to preface the young prosecutor's nomination for the Presidency in Philadelphia, Mr. Simpson found himself the center of an ouster move which lost his National Committee membership.

Mr. Simpson was a leader in the Philadelphia drive which handed the Presidential standard to Wendell L. Willkie, and his selection for the House candidacy is understood to be as pleasing to the Republican nominee as was that for the Senate race of Mr. Barton, who was aligned with the Simpson forces in the New York pre-convention feud.

Placed in nomination by Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat, of the Fifteenth District, Manhattan, Mr. Simpson's home district, as a leader who had worked up from a district captaincy to revitalize the party and oust Tammany from City Hall, Mr. Simpson said he was "not only glad but eager" to accept.

Asserting that Mr. Simpson had shown "a new conception of politics in taking the party to the people, instead of waiting for the people to come to the party," Mr. Moffat declared that every New Yorker was indebted to him "for what he has done for good government." He then asserted to applause that Mr. Simpson had helped "nominate our next President at Philadelphia and the next United States Senator from New York."

Columbia Teachers Ask Butler To Clarify Stand on War Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has on his desk today a request by members of his faculty, including Prof. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, that he "clarify" his statement of last Thursday in which he called upon members of his teaching staff to resign voluntarily if their convictions brought them into open conflict with Columbia University's stand on academic freedom and policy regarding the war in Europe.

The request made on Dr. Butler represented the first public comment by Columbia faculty members and was made public by the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom yesterday. The letter was drafted at an emergency meeting of the committee on Friday afternoon and was then submitted to a telephone poll of the National Executive Committee, which approved the letter as "an official committee action."

The request asked for clarification of Dr. Butler's statement that "university freedom" stands "before and above academic freedom of any kind or sort" as well as other parts of his statement.

Signers of the letter in addition to Professor Urey were: Dr. Leslie C. Dunn, head of the Department of Zoology; Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the Department of Industrial Engineering; Dr. Franz Boas, retired head of the Department of Anthropology; Dr. Robert S. Lynd, professor of Sociology, and Dr. Clyde R. Miller, associate professor of education.

Chicago-Phoenix New Streamliner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—New, high-speed streamlined train service operating between Chicago, Phoenix, and the Arizona resort country, through El Paso, Texas, and Douglas and Tucson, Ariz., is announced by the Rock Island and Southern Pacific Railroads, over whose lines the train will operate.

The train, providing Pullman room accommodations exclusively, will be of the de luxe class, upon which an extra service charge will be made. Service will be inaugurated Dec. 15 and will continue until April 1, 1941. This new service will be in addition to the present regular fare trains, whose schedules will not be affected.

The announced schedule for the new Arizona service provides an elapsed time between Chicago and Phoenix of 39 hours and 40 minutes, west bound, and 38 hours and 30 minutes, east bound. Departure from Chicago is at 8:45 p. m. every other day, and from Kansas City at 8:05 o'clock the following morning, arriving at Tucson at 8:50 a. m. and Phoenix at 11:25 a. m. the second day out of Chicago. Eastbound, the train will leave Phoenix every other day at 6 p. m., Tucson at 8:25 p. m., arriving in Kansas City at 10:50 p. m. the following day, and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. second day out of Phoenix.

Two new streamlined trains, each accommodating about 90 passengers, will be provided for this serivce, each consisting of seven cars and a power unit. A 2,000 horsepower diesel locomotive will be used between Chicago and Tucumcari, N. M., and a high speed steam locomotive between Tucumcari and Phoenix.

Ninth Avenue 'El' Razing Starts in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Demolition of the Ninth Avenue elevated structure from the Battery to the Polo Grounds was begun Oct. 7 when Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia let a sledge hammer fall on a section of the Fifty-third Street span of the "El."

John H. Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation, city, borough and transit officials were present at ceremonies marking removal of the old structure, which began operations in 1868.

Dr. Moody to Help Protestant Chaplains

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America announces that the Rev. Dr. Paul Dwight Moody, President of Middlebury (Vt.) College, had been appointed liaison official between the churches and the protestant Chaplains in the Army and Navy.

The Roman Catholic Church has appointed Bishop John Francis O'Hara to a similar post.

No Cinders to Keep You Inside

Courtesy of Milwaukee Road

As the 'Olympian' Glides Along

This famous fast electric train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is shown on its run through the mountains of Idaho. Switchbacks may be seen from a lower level as the train works its way over the steep sides of the peaks, which furnish some of the grandest scenery found anywhere on the trip to the Pacific coast.

Over the Bitter Roots on 'Olympian' Is Treat

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Across the Bitter Root Mountains of Montana and Idaho the daily Olympian of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, known to many as the "Milwaukee," glides silently over its steep and circuitous route to either the Atlantic or Pacific coast. In order that direction may be simplified we'll write of the Olympian bound for the Pacific coast. No steam hisses from cylinders between Harlowton, Montana, and Avery, Idaho, one of the most scenic areas along the route. Nor do cinders fly from a smokestack to settle on passengers in the open observation car. For not only is the Olympian electrified over this 440-mile journey, but at Othello, Wash., electricity once again is used to take the train into Tacoma. In all the "Milwaukee" has 656 miles of electrified road, one of the longest in the United States.

Engineering skill made possible this route of scenic grandeur. From the observation car passengers are able to see far in advance the ribbon of rails as they cling to the mountainside. Now hugging cliffs, now boldly crossing gulches of amazing depths, now plunging through tunnels, the Olympian slowly reaches the summit of the Bitter Roots when it passes

Along the Rails

through St. Paul Pass Tunnel, 8,771 feet long and 4,170 feet above sea level. East Portal, Mont., is at the eastern entrance of the tunnel, and when the train emerges it is in Idaho.

There is perhaps nowhere else in America a journey of 22 miles in which natural beauty, perfect engineering and modern transportation methods are combined so favorably as in the descent from Roland to Avery, Idaho. Sense of direction is lost in this mystic maze of mountains. By a grade of less than 1½ per cent the train is gradually lowered to an elevation of 2,500 feet. Across the valley and below are the tracks. Soon the train reaches these, and passengers may look back upon the winding rails just passed over. Here a tunnel; there a steel viaduct; yonder an embankment, and beyond, as the tracks disappear around the mountain, a deep cut. Again and again this is repeated, but each time presenting a different picture. There are 20 tunnels passed through in Montana and 18 in Idaho.

"400's" Anniversary

The Chicago & North Western's streamliner "400," had its first birthday last month. The sleek streamliner, which was placed in service on Sept. 24, 1939, on a daily run between Chicago and the Twin Cities of Minnesota, in the short span of 12 months has become one of the leading streamliners in the country. Records for the first 11 months of service of the "400" show a 46 per cent increase in traffic over that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, before the train was streamlined. A total of 203,385 passengers were carried by "400" during its first 11 months, 23,755 purchasing tickets during the month of August alone, representing a gain of 52 per cent over the corresponding period in 1939.

New Fast Train

Since Daylight Saving Time ended the Pennsylvania Railroad has had in service a new fast, daily train in each direction between Philadelphia, Boston, and New England points. Northbound, the new Boston train is known as the Bay State, while the new southbound train is called the William Penn. The Bay State leaves Broad Street Station at 8 a. m., arriving at Boston at 2:40 p. m. The William Penn leaves Boston at 6 p. m. and arrives at Pennsylvania Station—30th Street—Philadelphia, at 12:37 p. m.

"On Time"

More than 350 accurate watches and clocks are used to time a single run of the Panama Limited of the Illinois Central System between Chicago and New Orleans.

A Million Miles

This autumn, the popular Silver Meteor, first New York-Florida streamliner, will have run more than 1,000,000 miles on Seaboard rails since that road inaugurated streamlined rail service in February, 1930.

Mexican Government Still At Odds With Oil Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 7—Federal troops patrolling the oil refinery at Atzcapotzalco near Mexico City, and the adjoining tetraethyl are seen here as disclosing the wide breach which has occurred between the Mexican Government and some sections of the Oil Workers Union. The troops were ordered out by President Cardenas following a two-hour strike at the two plants and at the administrative offices of Petroleos Mexicanos, the governing body for the industry.

The troops and police have been kept on guard at the two plants since to prevent possible sabotage. This action follows the President's warning made two months ago that labor must accept the Government's dictates on the reorganization of the expropriated industry.

Dismissal of 300 employees, in line with the reorganization plan, was used by the four sections of the union in the Federal District as the immediate cause for the strike. The underlying cause remains the refusal of these sections to accept pay cuts and reduction of personnel included in the reorganization plan which, the Government maintains, is essential for the welfare of the industry.

The strike called on Sept. 28th caused a sensation in Government circles as it was the first action which labor took under its repeated threats of striking against the Government management. The strike was immediately branded as "subversive" by Minister of the Interior, Ignacio Garcia Tellez, who called it political rather than economic and said that it was fomented by "foreign elements."

The foreign oil companies feel they do not need to mix in the Government-labor fight. The agitation, which has been growing since the reorganization plan was first proposed last February, needs no external interference to keep it going. It is a direct conflict between the Labor unions, which took advantage of the privileges given to them when the industry was expropriated, and the Government management which has had even more troubles with the unions than the foreign companies did. Both groups charge the opposition with bad faith and mismanagement and the industry meanwhile has suffered losses estimated between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 pesos. (The peso is now 20.7 cents U. S.) That this is in part due to the loss of foreign markets, caused by the war, is also apparent.

First rebellious action of the unions occurred on Sept. 12th when six sections, including the Mexico City and powerful Poza Rica groups, announced the coming strike and resolved to split from the Confederation of Mexican Labor. The Confederation, headed by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, has consistently supported the Government's position on the proposed reorganization.

The six rebel groups immediately sought solidarity from the 32 sections comprising the entire industry in an effort to force a complete shut down of the nation's fuel supply. They failed to obtain it and the Tampico group rallied behind the Government, condemning the rebellious workers as selfish and unreasonable.

The strike called on the 28th came at the expiration of the two weeks strike notice. Following the posting of the troops the Mexico City workers have sent delegates to the Tampico and Minatitlan fields again to seek solidarity in their movement against the Administrative Department. These delegates carried with them lists of the employees who are being dismissed, many of whom it is claimed have years of seniority in the industry.

Swedish Line Seeks To Reopen Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Officials of the Swedish-American Line said today they hoped to reopen passenger and freight trade between New York and Sweden, a service cut off by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark last April.

The line has asked the belligerents to guarantee safe passage for its vessels. The liner Drottningholm, tied up in Gothenburg since the invasion, would be the first ship to resume service if negotiations were successful.

Scalise Sentenced To From 10 to 20 Years in Prison

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—George Scalise, former president of the Building Service Employees International Union (American Federation of Labor) convicted Sept. 14 of forgery and grand larceny in the theft of funds from his own union, was sentenced yesterday to from 10 to 20 years in State Prison.

Sentencing followed dismissal of an information charging Mr. Scalise with being a second offender as a result of a conviction in 1913. As a second offender his sentence automatically would have been doubled.

Then General Sessions Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., announced that the sentences on five separate counts—ranging from one to two and five to ten years—were to run consecutively.

The sentences ran as follows: Grand larceny in the first degree, five to ten years; one of four convictions for forgery in the third degree, two to four; and three remaining forgery counts, one to two years each. A stay of execution of sentence until Friday was granted, indicating Mr. Scalise's attorney may seek a certificate of reasonable doubt—first step in an appeal action.

Anything to Oblige

LEXINGTON, Neb. (AP)—Dr. A. R. Transue said "goodbye" when his hat blew into a deep canal as he watched a six-ton steam shovel take huge bites of earth.

But he didn't reckon with the steam shovel operator.

Dr. Transue watched amazed as the scoop carefully picked up his hat from the canal bottom and dropped it gently near his feet.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. SAMPLES ON APPROVAL. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. S-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — quick cash profit makers. Famous "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 100%. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. A-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 588 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Modern apt., 2 bedrooms, large living room—hall, kitchenette, dinette; $90; gas, electricity included. C. LEE, 299 Marlborough, Ken. 6886.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 W. 94th St.—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration—gas and electricity included; private house; $40; ground floor. Tel.

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Modern 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, all transportation, near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

See the NEW **1941 Fords** Now on Display
Hoover Motors
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and remodeling; prices reasonable; work satisfactorily done. M. M. BROWN, 1191 Boylston, Boston, Ken. 0761.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM 80 acres; Cape Cod house, very large barn perfect condition; $3600; brokers protected. Northwood Center—Post Office Barnstead, N. H. Marguerite C. Spaulding.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—House 6 large rooms, enclosed porch, good condition; sell or rent; leaving home town. Write MRS. AMELIA MEINDEL, Spotswood, N. J., Box 416.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Private suite, with board, for elderly couple, or one needing attention. 90-15 Whitney Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1278.

JEWELERS

OLD GOLD, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS and silver purchased at highest prices. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 W. 181st St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 3-7451.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3.00. MARCEL RIOU, 26-53 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-2889.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMAN — Attractive permanent position open in educational service department with book corporation; teacher, ex-teacher, or one especially interested in child guidance preferred; must be tactful, dignified, with pleasing personality; rapid promotion; large commissions and bonuses; write stating experience, age, phone number. Write Box R-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

ROANOKE, VA., "Lone Oak"—Colonial, built 1767; solid brick, completely modernized; first floor, center hall, 4 large rooms, butler's pantry, lavatory; second floor, 4 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, sleeping porch; fireplaces in every room; situated in 2-acre park of lovely trees and gardens; best residential section of city. MRS. E. W. SPEED, ground floor, Liberty Trust Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Local Classified

United States and Canada (Continued.)

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Quiet home, large, private, light housekeeping; $7.50—smaller $6.00. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, experienced retail selling—ladies' shoes, men's haberdashery—wishes position, any location; excellent references. Write Box A-11, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TO GO SOUTH, young lady as maid; small family; driver's license; references. Tel. Wel. 2851, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

SECRETARY-stenographer, long experience, office routine, desires change; go anywhere; excellent references. Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP JOY AND DOMINION IN SINGING
HELEN CRAFTS
Teacher of the
Fundamental Principles: Voice Production—Musicianship
Studio 59, W. 56 St., N. Y. C. Tel. CO 5-6887

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHI 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

YORKS.—Young married woman, with maid, would take care of children during war; indoor shelter, lovely grounds; moderate terms. 24, West Park Drive, Leeds, 8.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LANCASHIRE—Lady offers share of her home to Christian Scientists in return for companionship; good maid kept. Box W-1611, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Delightful Shropshire Border country. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

LONDON
Kensington Gdns. Hotel
BARRIE ST., LANCASTER GATE, PAD. 1471
View of park, 100 yds. Tube. Lift. N. Porter. Phones. From 2½ gns. B. & B. 7/6. 60 Newly modernised rooms. 11d. bus Marble Arch. Food unsurpassed for quality and quantity. Miss A. Eastwood, Manageress.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts; comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water; well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds CENTRAL. RUNNING WATER HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
Tel. Liv. 2585

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science Church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift, night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 73863.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW, Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens—Running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO — am See
HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAU-SITE FELIX
Modern Comfort Terms 9.—10.-
Propr. F. Schlup, frueher Hotel Minerva

NEGGIO bei LUGANO—HOTEL NEGGIO (Famille Mieschel) 10 minutes Lugano. Hotel bus. Highly recommended. Rooms with running water, central heating. Beautiful tropical garden. Moderate prices.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
WINTER SHOW OF COATS, COSTUMES, SUITS, GOWNS, HATS
Church St. also Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Genuine Bespoke Tailoring
by
OSWALD TATE
28, Richmond Terrace
PRE-WAR QUALITY MATERIALS

R. MAY SHEPHERD
Coats, Gowns, Wool Frocks, and Suits, etc.
Pre-War Qualities
Large Stock
SPECIAL PERSONAL ATTENTION
41, Granville Road

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

Tons of Comfort
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7161
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

WALSH'S
First-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSING
EUGENE Permanent Waving (and all other methods). Sole licensee in Lancashire for CHRISTY NATURAL WAVE CUT.
7, Preston New Road Tel. 3928

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Wm. Barlow
A Footwear Specialist whose shoes will give your feet their own personal fiting
61 & 63 Knowsley St. Bolton Lancs.

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ld.
BOLTON

John Read
RIBBON and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH, WINTERBURNS, LTD.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday and Monday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Coatings of Distinctive Quality
Now is the time to prepare for cold days ahead by selecting the material for that warm Coat whilst we have a full selection to choose from. This season's fabrics include many novelties—and all are most moderately priced at:
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CHESTER

SERVICE SATISFACTION and VALUE at
DENSON'S
Fashions and Furnishings
Chester and Denbigh

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HALIFAX

Gentlemen's Warm Underwear
Jaeger, Chilprufe, Wolsey, Two Steeples, Etc.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Hosier, Hatter and Tailor
2, Crown Street, Halifax, Phone 3854

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

ENGLAND

HARROGATE (Continued)

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158
ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-3" years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving.

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1830
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Propr. MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Garrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S *Tailors*
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meats —Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued.)

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Enid Gown Specialist
Trousseaux
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tn. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodelling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4
Tel. 34548

NOTTINGHAM

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
"A. R. P." Blinds for Houses, Shops and Factories.
Phone 75478

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

OSWESTRY

All Styles of
LOTUS and DELTA FOOTWEAR
Stocked by
EMILY JONES
34, WILLOW STREET

ROCHDALE

K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake St., Rochdale
Tel. 2296

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN
BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY
SERVICE
STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

W. H. Fisher
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD
LADIES' HOSIERY
SPECIALISTS IN TODDLER'S WEAR
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
Tel. 32913

The CORNER GROCERY
57
HEINZ
VARIETIES
Groceries
Confectionery
Provisions
143 Ecclesall Road South
Tel. 70874

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued.)

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22672
FOR AUSTIN, STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
For CHOICE SELECTION OF TINNED and BOTTLED FRUITS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
61. LONDON STREET. SOUTHPORT
EST. 1881 PHONE 2185

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

STOCKPORT

GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. GREEN)
Footwear Specialist
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport
Also 247 London Rd., Hazel Grove
Agent for PORTLAND, RECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR
Phone Ste. 4727

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S HEATHER HONEY
Gray, Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44 Queensferry Street

Views of Edinburgh—2/6 per Book
We have a large selection of Notepapers, Writing Tablets and Correspondence Cards, Etc., Always in Stock
You can have your address die stamped or printed on any of the above at very moderate cost
MacFarlane & Dickson
Stationers and Printers
25-27 Castle Street, Edinburgh

GIRVAN

THE KETTLEDRUM
Lunch and Tea Rooms
2, Hamilton Street, Girvan
Tel. 2243 Miss McCallum

GLASGOW

CARPETS
Plain carpets, specially made for abroad cancelled owing to shipping difficulties, offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICES
Examples:
Fawn, Green, Blue, Rose, Rust, Brown
9 ft.x7 ft. 6 in. £7.18.- for £5.12.6
12 ft.x9 ft. £12 for £8.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 3470-1

Clarke & Buchan Ltd.
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.
Exclusive Models in
COATS and COSTUMES
for WINTER WEAR

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

HELEN A. MORRIS
Gowns, Coats, Suits for Winter Wear
154, Byres Road, Hillhead
Phone Western 4378

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 325
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow

HOME FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
advice on
Furniture, Carpets and Fabrics
Complete Colour Schemes entirely free.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309 SAUCHIEHALL ST.

Telephone: Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
355, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Daily Features Page

Felicia Feline's Bid for Hollywood Fame

© A. Weidhass

Left: None other than Felicia as the "Girl of the Golden West." Center: A quick costume change and, behold, we have "Carmen." Right: Yes—this wistful and perhaps bored looking Brünnehilde is just another example of Felicia's adroitness in the art of make-up.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes an Indelible Pencil Indelible?

Ordinarily pencils, popularly known as **lead pencils**, do not contain any lead. The writing substance in the pencils of today is chiefly graphite, a form of carbon.

The graphite in a pencil is relatively soft and when the point is drawn over the surface of the paper, some of the graphite wears off, leaving a black line to mark its path. This line consists merely of a thin layer of particles of graphite clinging to the surface of the paper. It can readily be erased or removed by the use of a piece of art gum or rubber. Indeed, rubber got its name from the fact that the earliest use of that substance was for rubbing out pencil marks.

A tribute, perhaps, to their indelible qualities, copying pencils commonly are made without a 'rubber' on the end.

Indelible or "copying" pencils are slightly different both in manufacture and in their effect on paper. Before 1898, copying pencils were made by blending kaolin (a clay) with waxes and gums, and coloring the mixture with aniline dyes. Since that time this type of pencil has been improved by blending graphite and aniline dye together. The dye most commonly used is purple, but for certain purposes red and green copying pencils are made.

When a line is drawn on paper with an indelible pencil, not only is there a deposit of graphite (something like a trail of coal dust) left on the paper but also a deposit of aniline dye. The dye tints the fibers of the paper and cannot be rubbed or brushed off but remains so long as the dyed fibers remain.

Indelible pencils are popular for use where a permanent record or signature is desired, such as on bills of lading, express receipts, manifests, etc.

These pencils get the name "copying" from the fact that lines written with such pencils, on being moistened, take on a brighter color and may be transferred to other sheets by ordinary copying methods.

Because the dye used in indelible pencils is soluble in water, they are not to be recommended for use by those addicted to pencil-point-chewing as an aid to cogitation!—**W. P. Keasbey**

It Has Been Said of Charity

Lovingkindness is greater than laws; and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—Talmud.

The word "alms" has no singular, as if to teach us that a solitary act of charity scarcely deserves a name.—Anon.

I will chide no one in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—Shakespeare.

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

Our true acquisitions lie only in our charities; we gain only as we give.—Simms.

To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is Godlike.—H. Mann.

He who has never denied himself for the sake of giving has but glanced at the joy of charity.—Madame Swetchine.

Charity is never lost; it may meet with ingratitude, or be of no service to those on whom it was bestowed, yet it ever does a work of beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver.—Ruskin.

Are You Air-Minded?

By Grenville Kleiser

The air transport industry has grown by leaps and bounds. Last year over a million people were carried by the airlines of the United States.

Opportunities in this growing industry are most promising, according to Paul E. Richter, executive vice-president of Transcontinental and Western Air Incorporated, of Kansas City.

Comparatively new, this business needs young men of capability and enthusiasm, but in no other industry is exact attention to detail and absolute accuracy more essential.

As to opportunities, Mr. Richter said to me recently:

"I think it true that a young man has here a much better than average chance of receiving recognition of demonstrated ability."

Somewhat similar to railway and other forms of transportation are the airline sales department, rates, schedules, handling of reservations, public relations, passenger service, advertising and sales.

The selling of air transportation requires specialized knowledge on the part of the salesman, in which the personal touch plays an important part.

There are many other positions open to men properly trained to fill them: Pilot, mechanic, inspector, electrician, radio operator, meteorologist, navigation engineer, airport engineer, accountant, telephone and teletypewriter operator, and aerodynamicist.

J. A. Herlihy, executive vice-president of United Air Lines, of Chicago, tells me that in the aviation industry the demand for able men today far exceeds the supply.

Speaking of success in general, he says:

"My advice to a young man looking for a job would be:

"(a) To get the best possible preparation in the way of an education that he can afford.

"(b) I would suggest that whenever practicable young men include a course in typing in their educational work as this often will mean an entree into a new business at some beginner's job which would not be open to a man who did not have this ability.

"(c) Employers do not waste much time on young men who come around with little or no idea of what they want to do and with no preparation for any particular work."

This is wise counsel from one who speaks from practical experience.

Daily Quotation

HE WHO has the truth at his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue.—RUSKIN.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Girls attending the LeRoy High School are to be taught how to shop. Swimming lessons for the fish in the creek there will be next in order.

Milwaukee Journal: A bakery chain reports 10 per cent of the clientele still calling for unsliced bread. No race is lost in which such rugged individualism persists.

In Lighter Vein

The Rebuke

"Are you the barber who cut my hair the last time?"

"I don't think so. I have only been here six months."—Pure Oil News.

His Side

"All women are not extravagant, John. Some of us can dress smartly on a sum that would keep a man looking shabby."

"How true, my dear! What you dress on keeps me looking shabby."—Tit-Bits.

"Hey, Clarence,—come over to the window and look at this beautiful view!"

Individuality

Football Coach (to players)—"And remember, boys, that football develops leadership, initiative, and especially individuality. Now get out there and do as I tell you."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

King's English

"Wassatchoogot?"

"Afnoonoos, lassdidition."

"Enthinkinnut?"

"Nope. Nothninnut, 'cept lasspeechrosefelt's."

"Donsayso? Wosswetherpredickshun?"

"Sesrain. Donbleevetho. Funthingthiswethernevkintellwossgunnado."

"Thasright."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ideal Landlord

Wilmington, Calif.

One man in this town is doing what he can to break down the belief that landlords are all mercenary creatures, conscious only of their tenants' existence on rent day. This man sees to it that his buildings are kept in first class condition both inside and out, and remedies at once any reasonable complaints.

At Christmas time he sends his tenants, numbering around twenty-five, a note of appreciation for their tenancy along with a year's subscription to a popular magazine. The majority of his tenants are the original renters, having moved in when his various buildings were first completed, and some have been with him as long as twelve years.

Many apartment house owners might well compare their methods with his and perhaps find the answer to why they find it necessary to put out the "For Rent" signs often.

Bridge Engineering

Engineers have stated that many bridges require as much as five sixths of their strength to support their own weight, leaving a small per cent of the structure free for carrying a live load.

Daily Anecdote

Not a Parrot

Shortly after the Smithsonian Institution had advanced their celebrated claim that it was Langley, not the Wrights, who was first to fly, a friend of Orville Wright encountered the latter at a dinner in Dayton and proceeded to take him to task.

"The trouble with you, Orville," said the friend, "is that you don't push yourself forward. You should speak up more often, you should have more to say for yourself."

"My friend," Wright replied, "remember this: the best talker and the worst flyer among birds is the parrot."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wanted: A Decision*

By LE PELLEY

SAY — THIS IS A WONDERFUL BONFIRE — LET'S PLAY INDIANS
INDIANS ? ? PIRATES WOULD BE BETTER
INDIANS ARE MORE FUN THAN PIRATES
NO, PIRATES ARE MORE FUN — ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT !
BUT INDIANS GO BETTER WITH A BONFIRE
PIRATES CAN HAVE A FIRE !
MY, MY. IT'S TIME TO GO HOME ..
PHOOEY
I WONDER WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE FUN.. INDIANS OR PIRATES

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Escapes the Draft by a Letter*

By THE HAGERS

BLAH
BLAH-BLAH
BLA-A-H
BILL MALLARD
THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND
TONIGHT
CANDIDATES ARE ON THE AIR, AND PARTY SLOGANS EVERYWHERE.
WE WANT WADDLES !
AS I PASSED BY A RESTAURANT DOOR, I HEARD A DISCONCERTING ROAR.
RESTAURANT
I DASHED INSIDE THE PLACE TO STATE THAT I WAS NOT A CANDIDATE.
WE WANT WAFFLES !?
I LEARNED IN TIME MY BIG MISTAKE— A MUCH RELIEVED BUT SILLY DRAKE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Second Thoughts in Tokyo?

The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact continues to backfire. Designed to curb United States aid to Britain, it has in fact intensified the determination of Americans to help the British.

Subsequent threats from across the Pacific have not altered Washington's course. They pose no question as to whether the United States should slacken its aid to Britain but rather how best that aid may be speeded up. That is the real meaning of the meeting of high naval officials with President Roosevelt in Washington.

Such a question will hardly be decided without consultation between American and British strategists. There are few Americans today who fail to recognize that the threats in the Far East are one with the threats in Europe.

The temporary strength of aggression, wherever aggression takes place, has its chief source in Nazi Berlin. Britons may not wish to have their American friends' attention diverted from this fact by premature embroilment in the Far East. Yet it is probable that the two countries, working together, can chart a plan of effective action.

Apparently appeasement in the Far East is not foreseen as good policy. Britain has declared its intention to re-open the Burma Road despite Japanese threats. The United States is extending new credits to China and at the same time increasing its restrictions on trade with Japan.

On the other hand, neither Washington nor London appears eager to goad Japan into war. Whether a decision by these two capitals to share naval bases in the Pacific would have such an effect is a question on which expert opinion seems somewhat divided. Japan naturally declares that it would. But Japan also announces that the laying down of complete embargoes in the United States against shipments of war materials to Japan would have the same effect.

That there is more than an element of bluff in the Tokyo talk is plain. It is not many days ago that dispatches from the Far East quoted Japan's Foreign Minister as saying that Japan would fight if the United States insisted on the status quo in the Far East; now Tokyo is issuing denials, explaining that what Mr. Matsuoka really said was that Japan would have to fight if the United States entered the war on Britain's side—a point which it was unnecessary to stress since the very purpose of the Axis-Tokyo pact was to emphasize it. And Mr. Matsuoka is now quoted as saying that such an eventuality is something "I shudder even to think of."

Possibly the rephrasing of earlier dispatches is due to the attitude with which both Britain and the United States received news of the Axis-Tokyo alliance. Certainly that pact could not have been intended by the Axis to bring the United States nearer to intervention in what is now a world war. Yet that has been its effect. And that the United States is going to do more rather than less to co-operate with Britain against predatory cliques everywhere is a fact inspiring evident new caution in Tokyo.

Autumn:

A cataclysm of color on hill, in valley; bouquets of little girls, cactus-clusters of little boys, waiting at street corners for the school bus; good, substantial, honest washing on clothes-lines that sported chiefly a week-end quota of bathing-suits during the vacation months; a full brigade of trash barrels at the curb where a mere skeleton company had been holding Thursday night reviews; smell of wood fires while a score of chimneys inscribe contentment cloudily on twilight vellum; squirrels noticeably more aloof, preoccupied with winter investments as sound as a nut; vines starred with purpling grapes; skies festooned with clusters of pendant stars; the staccato of a dog's bark against the smooth interminable sibilance of a cooling breeze; a man in an attic looking for a tennis-racquet press and seeing the handwriting of skis and ice-skates on the wooden wall; nobody coming home from high school next door now that college has opened; somebody leaving for kindergarten next-door-but-one now that we are five; and an editor saying that of course this is autumn and somebody has noticed it before and about all the space we can give it is just one more sentence—just one; and your giving it just one more, one last sentence (for the time being anyway)—all this is autumn.

Free Speech—by Permission

Dictatorship condemns itself even when on good behavior. The Supreme Court had to step in a few months ago to order the Mayor of Jersey City to permit free speech in that city. Boss Hague had been in the habit of denying permits or police protection to those who voiced sentiments he did not approve. His followers, official and unofficial, had indulged in rowdyism which made it dangerous for anyone expressing dissident opinion to open his mouth in that supposedly free American community.

But when Wendell Willkie went to Jersey City on Monday to speak against the New Deal and the city machines such as Mayor Hague's which played such a large part in the third-term "draft" at the Chicago convention, he enjoyed police protection. By the gracious permission of the boss of Hudson County he was able to say what he thought—and it wasn't complimentary to Mr. Hague or his New Deal allies.

Wasn't it lovely of Mr. Hague to allow such freedom to an opponent? Wasn't it sporting? He even marshaled 600 police to see that his followers should not break up the Willkie meeting or assault this man who dared come to Jersey City and speak against their boss. Wasn't this a beautiful testimony to the tolerance of Jersey City's Mayor?

No it was not. Mr. Willkie had the perception to see what a left-handed insult even the courtesies of such a regime must be. He knew that only the fear of offending public opinion throughout the Nation caused Jersey City to grant him free speech. He knew that in other cases that fear—or even the long but slow arm of the Supreme Court—does not give this elemental freedom to lesser opponents of the Hague regime. And he had the courage to denounce a system which even in granting free speech discloses its power to withhold. There will be free speech for Americans in all places only when the people themselves understand and cherish it and do not leave it to one man to give or deny.

Women in the Air Corps?

Women fliers in the United States have won a good deal of fame, but little fortune so far. They've piloted big planes, fast planes, and winged over ocean and jungle in long, courage-testing flights. Despite this demonstration of pluck and skill, however, women have not as yet found a working place in commercial aviation.

A few undoubtedly have landed jobs, but women on the whole have found the "ceiling zero" when it comes to regular work in the air. Now, with the Government's national defense program, come the first hopeful prospects of good flying weather for the girls. To be sure, it's only a faint glimmer on the horizon, but women pilots are heartened as they beg for an opportunity to serve in the big air defense program.

Women do not envision themselves as combat pilots, but are firm in the belief that they could qualify as instructors, as air couriers, and could act in numerous behind-the-line capacities where men could be relieved for the more important front-line posts.

Says "the world's outstanding airwoman," Jacqueline Cochran, "I believe a corps of women fliers, competent to give preliminary instruction to thousands of cadets necessary for the increased air force, would be of invaluable aid."

Women fliers in England are serving behind the lines. Hannah Reitsch, German aviatrix, and Captain in the German Air Corps, has taught many a German pilot in the Luftwaffe. Perhaps American women, too, have their place in the sky.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Elzey Roberts, publisher of the St. Louis Star-Times, who, shocked by the prevalence of murder, assault, arson, crime, and miscellaneous violence depicted in his newspaper's two pages of so-called "comic" strips, has introduced a new type, to appeal to younger readers especially. "Bertram," the pen product of Paul T. Gilbert, who has written four books and numerous short stories about this curly-haired tyke, has been given preferred position at the top of Page 3 of the Star-Times. The adventures, illustrated by Anne Stossel, concern Bertram and various odd animals. Publisher Roberts wrote an editorial deploring his own "funny pages," but is retaining them—at least for the time being. His innovation is a step in the right direction and it deserves public support.

Our Readers Say—

Will Cutting Off Foodstuffs Strengthen Naziism?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Opinion on both sides of the Atlantic would appear to be much exercised upon the question of foodstuffs designed for the victims of Nazi aggression being permitted past the British blockade. Most of us, I think, are entirely behind the Prime Minister's firm refusal to risk the advantages to the enemy which the probable abuse of such a step would effect.

At the same time there would appear, to the present writer at any rate, to be some likelihood that unless some absolutely foolproof means can be discovered for doing just this, the world may be found to be playing into the hands of National Socialism to even deadlier purpose.

It has been generally considered the case that the Nazi party owes itself largely to conditions obtaining in Germany after the close of the last war. However justly these were to be laid at her own door, it is now conceded in the light of after events that they should not have been allowed to develop. May it not be one with what Rauschning calls "Germany's Revolution of Destruction" for such conditions to be now deliberately fostered in Europe at large, with a view to recruiting the ranks of National Socialism from the multitudes thus faced with threats of misery and starvation?

It would, therefore, seem quite as imperative to find means of preventing Europe's not only being dominated by, but actually converted to, National Socialism, as to preclude Germany from benefiting from measures for allaying impending starvation for which she is not only responsible but may actually be inducing for her own ends.

If wisdom and resolution be brought to bear on the situation, it is unlikely that some solution will not be forthcoming, and the cause of humanity proved, as it so often is, to be, like honesty, "the best policy."

EDGAR NEWGASS

Steyning, Sussex, England

Bandwagon-Hoppers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I agree with Mr. Erwin D. Canham in his article in the Monitor, that in certain circumstances the probable tendency of pre-election polls is to influence the least intelligent voting class—the bandwagon-hoppers. But I believe that there is another evil inherent in them—an inevitable bias due to the political opinions of the canvassers themselves.

It seems to me to be a fair assumption that these canvassers are drawn from a class of people who have no permanent employment, and therefore may have been, or may expect some time to be, on the relief rolls. They are likely—though I believe incorrectly—to fear a change of administration. There is here a temptation to falsification which cannot easily be checked by their employers, however strict their rules may be. Even within the limits of technical honesty there are ways in which they can sway an undecided voter, and indeed it is probable that they are often drawn into political discussion despite themselves.

Finally, it appears to me that Dr. Gallup, in his commentary which accompanies the polls, definitely displays a Roosevelt bias. I cannot but believe that his employees are to some extent influenced thereby.

Cambridge, Mass. H. W. ELIOT

"Waddles" Appreciated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Am impelled to forward this note of appreciation for "The Adventures of Waddles" in the Monitor. The conscientious application to details on the part of the artists is outstanding. The sense of humor and general spirit of the strip is delightful. Waddles' freedom is satisfying to a considerable extent in these days when freedom is threatened.

Tacoma, Wash. BYRON SANDER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Anticipation vs. Realization

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Willkie's Pledge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some of Mr. Willkie's followers and advocates have been frankly admitting recently that in his earlier campaign speeches he has let zeal for his side of the argument lead him into overstatement as to his opponent's deficiencies.

But in the writer's opinion the most serious mistake of all appeared in the form of a spoken pledge—the pledge that if he, Mr. Willkie, should be elected President no American boy would be asked to take part in any war abroad. No one individual or group of individuals, the President or his followers, has any right to commit the American nation to any such policy. The present writer yields to no living person in his desire that this country should remain free from direct participation in the fighting overseas. Yet the time might come when it would amount to a betrayal of the best that is in us—of our self-respect, of our sense of honor, of our sense of justice, of our obvious obligation to the cause of Christianity and democracy, to say nothing of our obvious self-interest and self-protection, not to join in the fray. READER

Brookline, Mass.

"He's Nobody's Fool"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the heading, "He's Nobody's Fool," you published a letter criticizing Mr. Willkie for challenging Mr. Roosevelt to public debate. Since there has been considerable controversy on this point I should like to clarify what I believe is a misunderstanding of the principle involved. Mr. Willkie is not challenging the President of the United States as President of the United States, he is challenging Mr. Roosevelt as candidate for the Presidency.

The illustration of the senior student challenging the president of the college to appear before the student body is not a comparable situation unless the student and the college president are contending for the same position. The suggestion that Mr. Willkie might more appropriately have challenged someone like Mr. McNutt is entirely irrelevant.

In ignoring Mr. Willkie's invitation Mr. Roosevelt is missing the biggest opportunity in modern times to show the dictator-ridden world what democracy is.

Los Angeles ARLEENE C. WHITTEN

Diversion at Camp

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is indeed good to know that the recently passed conscription bill has been so closely followed by plans to provide wholesome diversion and recreation under competent supervision for the great army of draftees.

The prevalence of social disease, gambling, profanity, and the like, sadly traditional in the annals of army life, and all too conspicuous in our camps during the World War, should be forestalled, and our young men protected from temptations.

Will the various church groups, so efficient during the last war, have an opportunity to assist in thus safeguarding our young men in this regard? T. W. H.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

What Is Democracy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is democracy? Is it to conscript the flower of our manhood, and leave the great majority of Americans free? Such a condition is bound to lead to dissatisfaction.

If we must conscript, which is the condition at present, let us conscript the whole nation, regardless of age or profession.

If we can conscript one man while another is making millions—this is not democracy. EMILIE BALZ

Columbus, Ohio

"The British Commonwealth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with great pleasure, the article "The British Commonwealth," by Christine M. Gibson, appearing in Basic English in the Monitor's Wide Horizon column. I wish that this article might be put on a World Wide broadcast. HENRY A. GERMAIN

Pittsfield, Mass.

Down the Middle of the Road

Free Speech and the Trojan Horse

By Erwin D. Canham

The other evening, Columbia Broadcasting System's London correspondent, Edward Murrow, recorded the surprised protests of various Britishers at President Nicholas Murray Butler's warning to Columbia University faculty members. President Butler, before an unusual faculty assembly, had told these teachers that if their personal views brought them into conflict with the university's ideas on war policy, they should resign.

Mr. Murrow's comment came a few hours after President Butler had spoken. It indicated a sensitivity to free speech in London which is one of the most heartening signs of the times. Once these precious values, enshrined for Americans in the Bill of Rights and for Britishers in their own unwritten but potent traditions and ways of thought and governance, are lightly cast aside, Hitler will have begun to win his war.

During the last war, there were sporadic and serious attacks on free speech. Some of them are to be expected in war time. Some were deplorable and sad expressions of mass hysteria. In the United States, they resulted in the post-war period in the attacks on civil liberty led by A. Mitchell Palmer. They left a bad blot on the American record. And however elevated Dr. Butler's motives now, his friends will hope that he will speedily alter his apparent position. Some of them understand what he was driving at, and believe that he can rephrase his objectives so that the apparent challenge to academic freedom and the right of independent thought will be removed.

* * *

Britain's strength today rests largely upon its freedom.

It is often freedom in the expression of of very silly things. But that is the way freedom works. One gets exasperated at the stupid extremists, but one is prepared to defend as a precious and vital heritage their right to be silly and stupid. The open airing of a half-truth, a lie, or an asininity is the surest way to deprive it of power. To drive half-truths into secrecy helps to strengthen the lie.

Today, in Britain and America alike, the extremists are saying many indefensible things, but it is a situation of which to be very proud. The United States deserves no great credit for its continued tolerance. But that Britain, under stress of war, of daily and dreadful bombings and threat of imminent invasion, should cling to free speech is one of the glories of the history of human civilization.

* * *

But the extremists go far. Consider this inanity: The transfer of fifty American destroyers, sent by America with earnest good will and received by Britain with thankfulness, was hailed by the Communist press of both countries as intolerable because the vessels were old and unsafe for British sailors! What gratifying damage it does the Communist cause for the party to adopt such a position!

The Daily Worker newspaper in London attacks Winston Churchill and the Labor members of the British Government for opposing Hitler; it does not criticize Hitler. In the air raid shelters of Britain, Communist workers now circulate, seeking to persuade humble people that the British Government is a greater danger to liberty and justice than is Hitler. Various eminent British Communists, writes Mrs. G. R. Strauss, wife of a very leftist M. P., in the Nation, now agree that British policy is more menacing to human values than German, and they include—she says—such well known men as Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, the physical scientist, and Claud Cockburn, editor of the Week.

Mrs. Strauss tells of a visit Victor Gollancz, the famous publisher and founder of the Left Book Club, paid to one of his branches. The Communists were violently declaring that the British ruling class was a worse enemy of the workers than Hitler, and that England was "only a sham capitalist democracy not worth fighting for." A blond young man rose in disgust, pulled his shirt off over his head, showed a much-scarred back, and said: "That is the difference between your 'sham capitalist democracy' and Hitler's Germany."

Thus Britain, by cleaving to its principles and practices of free speech, saves its democracy and confounds the Hitlers and Goebbels. America should do as much.

The Wide Horizon

Two-Edged Weapons

By R. A. Scott James

LONDON

It is a commonplace of military doctrine that the object of a belligerent is to destroy the enemy's armed forces. In the present war it is possible that we may have to substitute for that maxim another—"the object of a belligerent is to destroy an enemy's morale."

The main armed forces of France were never destroyed. The armies in the battle of the Loire were disheartened before they retreated, and they put up little resistance. The powerful and well-equipped army in the Maginot Line, consisting of 500,000 or more men, was never put into real battle. The morale of the French leaders was broken and the collapse came before the fighting strength of the military machine had been fairly tested. And the case of France is only one though it is the most striking example of the manner in which Germany achieved successes by unmermining the confidence of her opponent first, and knocking him out before he could organize his forces or effectively summon help from Allies.

Norway was stunned at the outset by a combination of threats and treachery, and Belgium and the Netherlands were so hypnotized by Adolf Hitler's diplomatic maneuvers that they wasted precious time in preparing to defend an imaginary neutrality which they might have profitably used in cooperation with Allies. In the battles in Belgium and France as much was done by the panic caused by dive-bombers, flame-throwing tanks, and whistling bombs, as by the real force of the attack.

* * *

Herr Hitler is a past-master in the barbaric arts of mumbo-jumbo, and in all the preliminaries of a struggle where mass opinion and massed armies played so big a part, addressed himself to the conflicting passions, the ideological complexes, of a Europe already unbalanced by the events of recent years.

But he that takes the sword shall perish by the sword. May it not be equally true that he who fights by exploiting mass fears may come to grief when those methods are turned against himself? Herr Hitler could never have got so far as he has except by deceiving his own people. When his victories cease, when he begins to suffer defeat, when his promises are shown to be empty, can he then keep his own people in heart for a long defensive war?

These are questions to be considered when we ask: How can Great Britain, almost single-handed, pursue the later stages of the war to the point of complete victory? At present she is still mainly on the defensive, organizing her resources to beat off any attacks that Germany may make and to break the enemy's blockade.

But when the present stage of war is over, and Britain with ever-increasing armaments passes from the defensive to the offensive, how, it is constantly asked, will she be able to organize an army numerous and strong enough to encounter and overcome Germany in her own element—on the land?

* * *

It is not my purpose to suggest the strategy that will be adopted to win complete victory. But those who ask this question should consider the position that Britain is capable of reaching before operations on the continent of Europe need be attempted. Securely defended at home she will be able to turn her growing strength, reinforced by supplies from America, to theaters of war where she will be at the greatest advantage. It is by no means impossible that Italy should be compelled to yield her hold on all her African and Mediterranean possessions and should be shut up within her peninsula. Sea power and air power combined, may serve for the reconquest of Norway. The Balkan countries, reassured, may hold up their heads again, and cease to provide granaries and oil reserves for Herr Hitler.

As the stranglehold on Central Europe grows stronger and stronger and the dreams of domination recede and fear grows with privation, and the output of the bombed German factories, steadily diminishes, will the Nazi armies be the same formidable foes that they have been? Distrust and dissension played their dreadful part in the first phase of the war. Will they not play their part also in the last phase, when truth, courage and skill are pitted against exploded falsehood and fears that with every defeat displace the old arrogant confidence? The heart of France failed. So may Germany's.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months .$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 — One month ...$1.00

Single Copies, 3 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 54.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ....1976 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.